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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1920.

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Certain-teed Roofing

ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. LTD.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

S. S. BRISBANE BLOWN UP?

Shanghai, Jan. 13.
The steamer Brisbane, owned by Carmichael and Clark, left Shanghai on 20th. December bound for Vladivostok loaded with gasoline. There has not been any news of her. Wen-chow fishermen picked up a partially burned mast, wood, and gasoline tins. She is believed to have been blown up and lost. Captain McClellan had his wife aboard.

SHANGHAI TAX TROUBLE.

Shanghai, Jan. 13.
The Chinese who still refuse to pay their taxes are dwindling, giving the Council absolute victory. There is some opposition to-day from the exchange shops, protesting against the Council licensing them.

THE WEISS MYSTERY.

Shanghai, Jan. 13.
A Chinese couple is charged before the Mixed Court with the robbery and murder of Mr. Weiss, the C.P.O.S. agent, who was found dead on August 22nd.

BAD WEATHER IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Jan. 13.
It is bitterly cold, with high winds. Rough weather prevented the passengers from leaving the Empress of Asia at Wusung.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.

Singapore, Jan. 13.
The master of the ship Pan Star, arrived at Penang from Singapore, reports that the Chinese deck "top" is missing and it is surmised that he jumped overboard.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE FOOCHOW INCIDENT.

A report from Fochow states that the recent incident will be settled in an amicable way by putting the responsibility on a Formosan, but the Japanese will insist on the suppression of the boycott.

REPORTED JAPANESE DEFEAT.

Shanghai, January 13.
On receiving information from Manchuria to the effect that the Japanese troops were defeated by the Bolsheviks and several thousands were killed or wounded, the Government has ordered the Tushuns of Urk Lung Kiang and Kirin to be on the qui vive and not to allow any Bolsheviks to enter the territory.

GIRL DUPED.

LOSES HER JEWELLERY.

An interesting story of how a Chinese girl was duped and victimised to the extent of \$1,000 was related in a case which was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning.

The defendants were a Chinese woman and three young Chinese males who were charged with conspiracy to defraud the girl of her jewellery, which amounted in value to \$1,000.

The prosecuting Police Officer, Inspector Kent, stated that the girl lived with her parents at Wanchai. She made frequent visits to the Wo Ping Theatre and at one of these made the acquaintance of the female defendant. At the house of the latter, the girl was introduced to the male defendants.

What was alleged to be the conspiracy took place in the house of the female defendant. It was stated that one of the defendants, who are brothers, asked the girl to help one of his brothers out of a fix which resulted from his being arrested by the officers of the Revenue Department after an unsuccessful attempt to smuggle a quantity of wine. The girl was said to have been persuaded to hand over her jewellery for the purpose of its being converted into money to pay the \$500 bail release of the brother.

The return of the jewellery was demanded on several occasions by the girl, and at one of these, the female defendant was said to have framed a further conspiracy to defraud the girl out of the rest of her jewellery. On the protest that the jewellery could not be redeemed owing to the want of money, the girl was persuaded to go to Canton, where, it was said, the mother of one of the defendants lived who could supply the necessary funds for the redeeming of the jewellery. At Canton, the girl, who was accompanied by a maid-servant, put up at the Western Hotel. She was told that it would be unwise to keep jewellery on her person, and she handed it over to one of the male defendants, who deposited it with the accountant of the hotel. This man the next day announced that he was going into the country to see his mother on the matter of the pawned jewellery. As he seemed to take a particularly long time on his mission, the girl went down to the hotel accountant's office, and was told that the jewellery had been taken out by the departed man. Later in the day the man returned and gave out that his mother was sick and that the jewellery had been melted down.

On their return to Hongkong, the whole story was related by the girl to her father, with the result that the defendants were arrested, and a number of pawn-tickets brought to light. The case is unfinished.

PEACE.

A JAPANESE EDICT.

The following Imperial Edict was issued on Saturday, January 10th, in Tokyo, in connection with the signing of *provis verbal* of deposit, of ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany:—

"It is a source of deep rejoicing to us that the gigantic war, which has plunged the whole world into unspeakable consternation for the past five years, has at last come to an end through the valiant and unstinted efforts of the Powers in alliance with us and that the peace of the world has thus been at length restored. The final reparation of the results of so great a catastrophe and the guarantee of the reign of tranquillity in the future, needless to say, depend altogether upon the whole-hearted co-operation of all the Allied powers. With these considerations in mind, we despatched our delegates to the Peace Conference which was lately held in France, with instructions to participate in its deliberations. We are now much gratified to know that a new Treaty, looking to the establishment of perpetual peace, has been arrived at and the foundation of a League of Nations laid down, while at the same time we are fully conscious of the heavy responsibility henceforth devolving upon our country. At the opening of this fresh chapter in the history of the world and in view of the tremendous changes in its aspects we hold it to be high time that all loyal Japanese subjects should address themselves with the best endeavours at their command to the task of adapting their activities to the onward march of events."

"We therefore call upon our subjects, that, keeping this cardinal aim constantly before them, they should in the first instance work for the attainment of that durable peace contemplated by the institution of the League of Nations, always abiding by the principle of universal justice and following the path of progress of the world. It is at the same time our earnest hope that, making it their guiding principle to keep to a sound and wholesome fashion of living and discarding as unworthy of them all forms of frivolity and luxury, they will devote their efforts to furthering the advancement of the national resources, with a view to keeping pace with the advance of human progress."

"Trusting that we may enjoy for evermore the blessings of peace and tranquillity, together with the whole company of friendly nations, we give expression to our ardent hope that relying upon the undivided co-operation of our loyal subjects we accomplish the task of advancing the general welfare of the entire people and of spreading throughout the land the utmost benefits of civilisation so as to crown the past achievements of our forefathers with imperishable glory, and we hereby enjoin upon our loyal subjects to fulfil our wishes herein expressed."

TROUBLE IN YUNNAN.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY HELD TO RANSOM.

Mr. J. L. McPherson has received the following message from Mr. Carpenter, of Yunnanfu:—
"Many foreigners have been robbed of everything recently near Yunnanfu. The climax was reached on January 3rd, when Dr. Shelton, an American missionary doctor, and family, coming from Betang, Szechwan, were attacked by Yangtiefu, a well-known robber chief with a large band of robbers at a distance 50 miles to the west of Yunnanfu. The doctor was carried away to the mountains and is now being held to ransom. After delay, his wife accompanied by two (mutilated word) arrived at Yunnanfu. No further news of the doctor has been received since his capture."

ARMS SMUGGLING.

A BATCH OF CASES.

The arrival of the s.s. Nanking from America yesterday witnessed the arrest of a number of Chinese for the possession of arms and ammunition.

Three lawyers, Messrs. A. H. Crew, M. K. Lo, and E. J. Grist, appeared for the defence in cases which were heard before Mr. J. R. Wood to-day. With one accord, they pleaded not guilty, and advanced the time honoured statements of their clients having been the victims of some mistake.

Mr. A. H. Crew, for his client, a well-dressed Chinese, who was charged with having two revolvers and 176 rounds of ammunition, stated that there had been no intention of smuggling. The man was born in San Francisco, and was proceeding home to his parents native place at Hoiping.

It was proved by the Police that the arms were carefully concealed in the lining of a tea-cosy.

A fine of \$400 was then inflicted.

In the case of another Chinese, defended by Mr. M. K. Lo, it was stated that the defendant was employed for a number of years as a cattle farmer in British Columbia, in which somewhat dangerous occupation he had to carry the revolver as a means of personal safeguard. He had a permit for it in America but had unfortunately left it behind when he took ship to Hongkong.

The defendant was fined \$300. Mr. Grist's argument for his client was that in packing a sewing machine belonging to his client the packer in the firm from which the machine was bought, had very stupidly put in a part of a revolver which could very likely have been mistaken as a part of the sewing machine.

The inevitable fine, amounting to \$200, was inflicted.

Mr. M. K. Lo had another case in which a nominal fine was requested. A Chinese who was reputed to have served in the U.S. Army, and was wearing that uniform when he appeared to answer to his charge, was charged with having three shotguns, one of which was contained in his holster. Mr. Lo explained that the man was a discharged soldier and drew the attention of the magistrate to a medal which the man was wearing.

The case was referred to the Captain Superintendent of the Police, further decision being withheld until the opinion of Mr. Wolfe could be obtained. On the resumption of the case, the defendant was fined \$400.

An old man with a bushy beard was the next man tried. Sgt. Fallen explained that the man was very poor and had been arrested on the Nanking for being in possession of 100 rounds of ammunition which were found in his overcoat. A \$100 fine, or six weeks' hard labour, was passed.

An enormous quantity of ammunition, about 670 rounds, was the subject of another case in which a Chinese who stated he had nothing to say, was fined \$600.

With the exception of the old Chinese referred to, all the defendants were on bail after their arrest, and were able to pay their fines.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Former members of the Artillery Company, Engineer Company and Signalling Section who have not yet returned their arms, ammunition and equipment to store will do so on the following dates:—
Artillery Company and Signalling Section.—January 15th, 16th and 17th.

Engineer Company.—January 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

Former members of other units will return their arms, ammunition and equipment to store on the dates given in Hongkong Defence Corps Administrative Orders dated 21st December, 1919.

MACAO'S NEW HOSPITAL.

BUILDING OPENED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Macao has just witnessed a very big addition to its hospital accommodation, for our correspondent writes to tell us that on Monday, afternoon H. E. the Governor, who was accompanied by his A. D. C. and the Government Chief Translator, Mr. J. V. Jorge, formally opened the new Kun U Hospital.

The building, which is in the European style, consists of a main building with a wing on either side. It is a two-storied structure and the upper floor, which is divided into many small wards or rooms, will be for paying patients and the ground floor will be for general admissions. Everything is of the most up-to-date character, the plans being designed with the assistance of Drs. Palma and Soares. The cost of the building is over \$70,000, to which sum the Macao Government has contributed \$18,500, the remainder being voluntarily subscribed. The Macao Electric Company and the late opium farms have given handsome donations.

There was a very large attendance to witness the opening ceremony, it being estimated that there were fully 10,000 people present. Among the foreign guests were M. Ricon and Mr. F. J. Gellion of the Macao Electric Light Co.

Having been cordially welcomed by the Committee of the hospital, His Excellency was handed a silver key and then opened the main doors. An inspection was made by the Governor and a large number of other guests. Speeches were delivered and His Excellency was entertained at tea.

An official photograph having been taken, the proceedings terminated.

The date of the Marathon Race organised by the Hongkong Boxing Association has been changed to February 21st and the entries will close on January 31st. These alterations are due to H. E. the Governor having fixed February 7th for his garden party to returned officers, N.C.O.s and men.

COMPANY MEETING.

WEST POINT BUILDING CO. LTD.

The thirty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the West Point Building Co. Ltd. was held this morning in the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. There were present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. (chairman), the Hon. Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar (Directors), Messrs. M. S. Northcote (Secretary), E. J. Chapman, D.G.M. Bernard, F. Maitland, L. Greenhill and Samy.

The Chairman said:—
Gentlemen,—The statement of accounts, together with the auditor's report for the year 1919 having been in your hands for some days, I propose, following the usual custom, to take it as read. It may be within the recollection of some of you here to-day that so far back as our annual meetings of 1915 & 1916 I mentioned, when addressing you, that we had had enquiries for a sale of our property but that at that time such offers were not considered sufficiently high to warrant consideration. During the year now under review, however, further offers for a sale were again put forward and we eventually received a firm offer of \$1,225,000.00 for the whole of the property. This offer your Directors after careful consideration deemed it well to accept, and the property has therefore been sold as stated in the Report for this figure, giving a net profit on the sale of \$597,948.19. Your Directors feel confident that they have the full approval of the shareholders in their action. Although the property has now been thus disposed of at a satisfactory figure, the Company still retain an interest therein and continues for the present to carry on Mortgages thereon to the amount of \$838,300.00 having been granted in accordance with the sale contract to the various assignees at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for a period of two years, so that we shall be able for the present to continue to pay a fair dividend upon our capital. As a result of this sale you will see that it is now proposed, in addition to a final dividend for the year of \$3.00 per share, to distribute a portion of the profits to shareholders, by way of bonus to the amount of

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 11½d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—fine. Barometer:—30.17. Temperature 2 p.m.:—57. Humidity 2 p.m.:—46.

PURSER'S DEATH.

Mr. C. M. Reed, the Purser of the Admiral Line steamer "Edmore" died at the French Hospital at Causeway Bay yesterday morning, his death resulting from apoplexy. The deceased was a respected employee of the Company, having been in their service for a number of years. He was admitted to the Hospital on Monday.

The late Mr. Reed, who was 40 years of age and was unmarried was a native of Seattle. His remains, after being embalmed will be taken back to America.

\$39.00 per share which will no doubt meet with your approval. I now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented and shall be glad if some shareholder will second the motion.

Mr. Maitland in seconding the adoption of the annual report expressed his thanks to the management for the careful way they protected the interests of the shareholders.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The confirmation of the election of Messrs. J. Johnson, D.G.M. Bernard and J. W. C. Bonnar was proposed by Mr. Chapman, seconded by Mr. M. S. Northcote and unanimously passed.

The re-election of Sir Paul Chater and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, who retired by rotation, was proposed by Mr. Bernard, seconded by Mr. L. E. Greenhill and unanimously passed.

Mr. C. S. Gubbay proposed and Mr. Samy seconded the re-election of Mr. Percy Smith as auditor of the Company at a remuneration of \$150. This was also unanimously adopted.



NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

FORMERLY IN CHINA.
The death is announced from Hambrook Grange, highest-
er of Major-General Sir Thomas
Perrott, at the age of 86. We
may recall that in the China
Expedition of 1900 he command-
ed a Siege Train Division, and
was a recipient of the medal. He
also commanded troops in the
Straits Settlement from 1907 to
1910.

TIENSIN-PEKING ROAD.
The survey for the new Tien-
sin-Peking Road has been
completed, and it is reported that
an endeavour will be made to
complete the work this year.
The road will be about six miles
shorter than the railway line, and
with a smooth surface, few curves,
and but slight gradients, will be
attractive to motorists. It will
have a width of 80 feet.

A USEFUL OBJE.
Dr. Alfred Moore, M.D., Assis-
tant Medical Officer of Health,
Shanghai, in the course of an
article in the *Journal of Tropical*
Medicine and Hygiene gives some
practical suggestions for a simple
method of mounting and preserv-
ing insects, etc. He points out
that if more medical men, resi-
dent in remote tropical stations,
could be induced to take up the
study of entomology, the
result could scarcely fail to be
of immense advantage to
themselves, and of in-
estimable benefit to science and
their fellow-men, for this pursuit
is not merely a most delightful
hobby well calculated to banish
ennui from the monotonous re-
stricted life of the isolated exile,
but is also a comparatively
unexplored field for research
work, of vast practical impor-
tance to suffering humanity.

LORD FISHER'S RECORDS.
Another "Record" is provided
by the publication of a letter
written at Admiralty House,
Portsmouth, April 20, 1904, to a
"high official" on the subject of
the submarine. Lord Fisher then
considered our paucity of sub-
marines as the "most serious
thing at present affecting the
British Empire." That sounds
big, but it's true. Had either the
Russians or the Japanese had
submarines the whole face of
their war would have been
changed for both sides. It really
makes me laugh to read of
"Admiral Togo's eighth attack on
Port Arthur." Why! had he
possessed submarines it would
have been one attack and one
attack only! It would have been
all over with the whole Russian
Fleet, caught like rats in a trap!
Similarly, the Japanese Admiral
Togo would never have dared
to let his transports full of
troops pursue the even terror of
their way to Chemulpo and else-
where!

CHINESE GOODS.
Not only only has the Chinese
Government decided to maintain
the official worship of Confucius,
but the Presidents (the present
one, for instance, in a mandate of
September 25) have officially de-
cided, at the instance of the
Peking Home Office, to change
the date of the autumn sacrifices
to the two "Gods of War" to
October 13 each year. The Gre-
gorian Calendar is now used for
official purposes, although the old
lunar calendar is still extensively
used by agriculturists, women,
and "old cranks," or lao-wan-ku,
as the Chinese call them. The
two "Gods of War" are Kwan Yu,
alias General Kwan Yu, who
perished at the beginning of the
third century whilst fighting for
the legitimate dynasty, and Gen-
eral Yoh Fei, who in the twelfth
century defended China against
the invasions of the "Golden"
Tatars (i.e., Early Manchus).
Several dynasties have tinkered
with these two canonisations,
which are now joined in one
Temple Shrine in all provinces.—
Westminster Gazette.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.
AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 9.
President Wilson, in a message to the Democrat National
Committee, declares that the only way to determine the will
of the American people regarding the League of Nations is to
make it the issue at the next election.

Mr. Bryan, addressing the Democrat National Committee
at a banquet at Jackson Bay, where President Wilson's
message was read, opposed President Wilson on the question
of taking the League of Nations as the issue at next election,
declaring that the Democrat Party must accept the com-
promises necessary to secure ratification of the Treaty.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN NEW ZEALAND.
Wellington (N.Z.), Jan. 8.
The result of the licensing referendum is as follows: For
continuation of the present laws, 241,000; For State purchase
and control 32,000; For prohibition, 270,000. Consequently
the absolute majority which is necessary to carry any change
has not been obtained and the present licensing system con-
tinues.

FRENCH OFFICER KIDNAPPED.
London, Jan. 8.
The "Morning Post" states that news has been received
in London from Cairo that Syrian national volunteers held
up a train by which General Gouraud's Chief of Staff was
traveling on the Beirut-Damascus line and removed him to
the mountains. It is assumed the Chief of Staff was proceed-
ing to Damascus to investigate the Ballbek fight, cabled at
the end of December, when he was kidnapped.

FLYING TO AUSTRALIA.
London, Jan. 8.
The Australians Lieutenants Parrar and Mackintosh
have departed from Hounslow in aeroplane D59 for Australia.

NO LABOUR-LIBERAL ALLIANCE.
London, Jan. 8.
Mr. Henderson, speaking at Widnes, repudiated the
suggested alliance of the Labour and Liberal parties, on the
ground that such alliances spelled compromise, while Labour
stood for principles admitting of no compromise.

A DUBLIN SENSATION.
London, Jan. 8.
The "Times" correspondent at Dublin says that a
sensation has been caused by the summary dismissal of Sir
Joseph Byrne, Inspector General of Constabulary.

THE MOULDERS' BALLOT.
London, Jan. 14.
The result of the moulders' ballot concerning the settle-
ment is as follows: Against acceptance of the terms, 16,718;
For, 9,631.

NOTICES.

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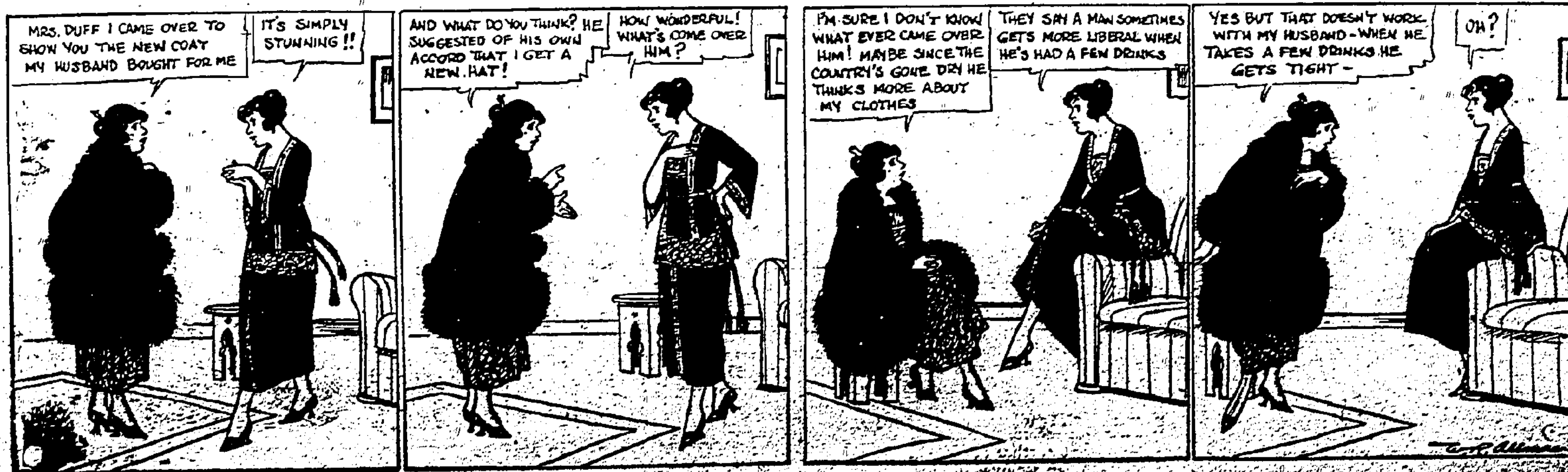
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TO LET.—5 roomed furnished Bungalow at the Peak from early March. Apply to, Linstead & Davis.

TO LET.—Godown, No. 15 Burrows Street, from 1st February. Apply to Linstead & Davis.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

London, Jan. 11.
In response to a summons from Mr. Lloyd George respecting the railway situation, Sir Auckland Geddes (Minister for Transport) and Sir R. S. Horne (Minister for Labour) have gone to Paris. Consequently the conference between the railwaymen and Sir Auckland Geddes, fixed for 12th inst., was postponed until 13th inst., when Sir Auckland Geddes will have returned with the Premier's views hereon. Moreover it is anticipated that a Cabinet meeting will be held on 13th, and a decision as regards rejection of the Government's offer will be communicated on Tuesday. It is pointed out in Government circles that if the men's demands are conceded the nation would have fought the Autumn strike in vain, and it is regarded as probable that the Government will be unable to recede from the position already taken up, while it is believed the hostility of the branches to the terms arranged with the leaders is largely due to misapprehensions. Meanwhile it is noteworthy to recall the recent speech at Birmingham of Mr. Thomas, who described the offer as an immense advance and a fair and honourable settlement, which the men ought to accept, as it would bring untold blessings on the great mass of railwaymen.

EGYPTIAN DISORDERS.

Cairo, Jan. 7.
The Italians are excited at the death of a companion, a musician from the Kurnasi who was killed by a blow with a pickaxe handle while endeavouring to force a cordon of British troops, clearing a road for the passage of the funeral of Lord Haig from the station after the departure of Sir Edmund Allenby on Jan. 5. Most of the orchestra refused to play last evening, as a protest against the death. Egyptian agitators are making capital out of the incident and arranged a procession to the cemetery this morning. The Italian Consul General, who accepted the British explanation, diverted the funeral to avoid demonstrations. There was an Egyptian demonstration at the Kurnasi at noon, displaying the Italian flag and shouting "Down with England. Live Italy!"

CANADIAN LABOUR DEMANDS.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.
At their annual interview with the Canadian Government the Labour officials requested legislation establishing an eight hour day and forty-four hour week. They demanded for all workers the right of organisation and recognition of the principle of collective bargaining, assistance in formation of co-operative societies, revision of machinery for arbitration in industrial disputes, limitation of Oriental immigration, reduction of the permanent Canadian military forces and representation of workers on the managing board of the Government Railways.

INCREASE OF BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

London, Jan. 8.
"Lloyd's Register" states that nearly 3,000,000 tons of shipping was building in the United Kingdom on 31st December, an increase of 177,000 tons compared with 30th September and over a million tons compared with 31st December, 1918. It includes 55 vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards. Nearly 5,000,000 tons was building abroad, a decrease of 265,000 tons compared with 30th September, owing to a decrease of 500,000 in the tonnage building in the United States. The world's total is nearly 8,000,000 tons, about 167,000 tons lower than 30th September.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

Copenhagen, Jan. 9.
Litvinoff, through Reuter, says agreement has been reached in principle with Mr. O'Grady and a definite compact now depends on whether Britain can persuade the Archangel Government to release certain Bolshevik prisoners. The immediate release of British wounded depends on the liberation of these Bolsheviks. The majority of the British women interned in Russia have already been liberated on Litvinoff's representations, while O'Grady has urged the British Government to release certain Russians in London.

INSURGENTS AT IRKUTSK.

London, Jan. 8.
The situation is increasingly serious at Irkutsk, where there are 2,000 anti-Kolchak insurgents who are being constantly reinforced and are armed with machine-guns and have aeroplanes. The insurgents are holding up the town. It is understood that Semenov, who is westward of Chita, has appealed for the despatch of a Japanese division.

NOTICES.



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AN AFRICAN COALFIELD.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY ON THE ZAMBEZI.

With the demand for coal reaching proportions hitherto unknown and the production far below normal, due to the devastation of the war in the European coal regions and labour troubles elsewhere, keen interest is aroused these days by the news of discoveries of coal deposits which may add to the world's available fuel supply, and greater attention than ever before is now directed to the exploitation of such coal deposits.

There are extensive deposits of coal in Portuguese East Africa, and a British financial group connected with the Chartered Company of Mozambique, the British Central Africa Company, has recently acquired the control of the Zambezi Mining Development Company, which has a capital of £350,000, and holds the exclusive concession of the mining rights over an area of more than 25,000 square miles, situated mostly on the northern side of Zambezi River, and also a very important tract of territory south of the Zambezi.

The exclusive mining rights are conceded until 1940, but all the mines discovered and registered become the property of the company. It is understood that the new company will pursue an active policy of exploitation of the coal and mineral deposits in the area controlled by it.

The coal deposits are very extensive within the area, and the indications furnished by the outcrops, particularly along the Moatize River, where a seam of good quality coal 20 feet thick is exposed, are very promising, but the full extent and the character of the deposits have still to be determined. The company plans to make a thorough investigation of the whole of the mineral resources of the region. In the meantime the exploitation of the most accessible and best paying coal deposits will be put in hand at once under the direction of competent engineers. The coal worked from the Moatize deposits can be conveyed to the Shire Highlands Railway by river transports down the Zambezi, or by a narrow gauge line.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

19,000 SEEKING WORK.

As a result of representations made to him by the London District Directorate of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour the Lord Mayor recently agreed to convene a meeting at the Mansion House at which Lord Haig and Sir R. Horne, M. P., Minister of Labour, made an appeal to London employers to help in the resettlement, in civil life of the large number of ex-officers still seeking employment.

It was stated in the House of Commons recently that civil employment has been found through the agency of the Appointments Department for 15,000 ex-officers, but there still remain 19,000 applications to be dealt with. Of this number nearly half seek employment in the London areas. The London Directorate has not been allowed more than six canvassers for the whole of the London district, which covers the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Middlesex. Hitherto the vacancies placed at the disposal of the Department have averaged 150 a week, all of which have been filled. Of these, it may be roughly stated, 73 were temporary clerkships in Government offices, 25 clerkships in civil life, at about £2 a week, 25 were trade and engineering vacancies requiring special qualifications, and the balance were appointments to the higher-paid posts. The actual placings for the week ended November 7 were 175, of which 109 were temporary appointments as Government clerks.

On the books of the London Directorate there are nearly 8,000 applications outstanding. The real difficulty arises in the cases of about 3,000 candidates who have little more than clerical experience to recommend them. Before the war they were clerks of 32, earning perhaps £20 a year. But they now ask so high a salary that it is hopeless to expect employers to take them. A totally disabled officer is expected to live on a pension of from £175 to £225 a year. If with the co-operation of the employers these ex-officers with only clerical qualifications can be placed, at a minimum salary of from £175 to £200 a year, in employments which offer prospects of advancement it is thought to be all they can reasonably expect.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1920.

THE CIVILISING POWER OF WIRELESS.

A complete chain of wireless communication throughout the world has been brought within the range of practical politics by the official British announcement that a Committee has just been appointed by the British Cabinet to prepare a scheme of Imperial wireless in the light of modern science and Imperial needs. For a considerable portion of the globe is at any rate in touch with some part of the British Commonwealth of sister states, and the Empire with a complete chain of modern wireless stations—would also be a link for the wider world communication. During the war the technical side of wireless telegraphy was revolutionised. The arc of transmission has greatly developed and it is possible to receive transatlantic communications by an apparatus occupying the space of a dining room table. The demand for Imperial wireless grows more urgent daily, and wireless telegraphy is destined to be the nervous system integrating our scattered Empire. It is—as has been well said—a condition precedent of the construction of any living scheme of Imperial federation, and it is required for defence, for commerce and for the realisation of Imperial citizenship. There is no reason why it should not be possible, within even a few months, to communicate from Home with Australia by an Imperial wireless at three pence a word.

What applies to Britain imperially applies also in a similar degree to the world at large and a world chain can be made of vital importance to the whole future of international comradeship, trade, and education. Whatever may be said of the unfortunate consequences of the war, it has conferred great and lasting benefits on the world in general. It has developed, so to speak, a world sense. Nations, and especially peoples, are more interested in each other's affairs. The whole tendency of progress in means of communication is to make the world smaller. It is not so far across the Atlantic, now that the possibility of transatlantic flight has been demonstrated, and other similar annihilations of considerable proportions of space are within an ace of achievement. Complete wireless communication would be the crown of all this amazing progress. It would cement and bind peoples, give them more knowledge and quicker knowledge of each other, and in fact provide that interchange of facts and ideas which is essential to friendship, nationally as much as personally. It is a great conception towards which we are gradually working, but so far there are some serious gaps. The British imperial chain is not yet in existence. There is inefficient wireless communication between England and South America, and between the West and the Far East, and in many places the technical equipment is not up-to-date. The world is dotted all over with wireless stations, and even the little African Republic of Liberia is so provided, but the great majority of them are of not more than local value. But we are moving along; not only Britain, but France and other nations are forging ahead. We have also the example of the South American Republics such as Venezuela (which has invited tenders for an installation capable of keeping in thorough contact with Europe and North America), and Brazil, too, has kept the subject in mind. The same probably applies to other states. Up-to-date stations, skilled operators, and international co-operation on questions like that of national time-tables that do not clash are all desiderata for success. We need not have much fear regarding technical problems that remain, for they are being solved almost daily.

What then are the advantages to be looked for, apart from the general advantages already outlined? In Europe, at any rate, they are obvious, so congested are the cables that governments are crying out for the greater use of wireless; and two governments at least have a mutual arrangement for wireless exchange of information. It is much cheaper to erect wireless stations than to lay cables—and much quicker. A British official, for instance, a short time ago went on a mission in which it was necessary for him to receive regular information, and it was possible for him to take a wireless receiving apparatus in his pocket, so to say. The world's cables are not at present adequate for a full and ceaseless ebb and flow of information, and the leading Powers of the world have shown their realisation of the fact by their official adoption of wireless, which is also cheaper to use for one reason alone, namely that one transmission covers everywhere within range. One transmission, for instance, from England will reach the United States, every country in Europe, and can be relayed beyond. There are those who, on the other hand, quite rightly point out some of the advantages of the cable over wireless—the secrecy, the immunity from atmospheric conditions, and the greater reliability. But wireless is a young science, and even now is more than a powerful auxiliary to cables. It is to be hoped that within the near future it will become a still greater instrument for the well-being of all mankind, and that as it has saved thousands of lives at sea so will it add to its record the wider attribute of consolidating world friendship and promoting the works of peace.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

HONGKONG'S REGRETS.

It is a matter of extreme regret to the whole community that arrangements make it impossible for the Prince of Wales to include Hongkong in the places which he will visit in connection with his Australian tour. When the members of the Legislative Council approached His Excellency with a view to his enquiring whether such a visit would be possible, they certainly voiced the desires of the general public. We were all hoping that, as there was mention of the Prince visiting India as well as Australia, the arrangements for the tour would be so devised that Hongkong would be included in the itinerary. That hope, however, is now doomed to disappointment, and the whole Colony regrets that it will not have the opportunity of seeing this manly young representative of our Royal House, who has of late made such a deep impression on the hearts and minds of the people of Canada and the United States. However, this may be but a deferred pleasure, for it is conceivable that Prince Edward may be able to come this way later, on some other tour of the Empire. If so, we can vouchsafe for His Royal Highness such a welcome as for sincerity springing from loyalty to the Throne, will be unequalled in any other part of the great Empire which he will one day be called upon to rule.

HONGKONG AND WIRELESS.

Our leading article to-day touches a question which is of the utmost importance to the Empire—the provision of extended wireless facilities, and therefore of deep interest to Hongkong. Here the need of a powerful commercial wireless station is keenly felt. This is a matter that has been raised more than once by local business men, most of whom, however, fail to realise the essential difference between a ship-to-shore station and a powerful commercial station. A lot of foolish talk has taken place on the point as to why the Cape D'Agulhar Station cannot be utilised for commercial purposes. What those who argue thus fail to recognise is that the Cape D'Agulhar Station was only intended to keep in touch with ships within a relatively small range and that it was never provided for general commercial use in any sense of the term. Its limitations make that impossible. We gather, from enquiries made, that fifty per cent. of the messages dealt with by this station have to do with vessels taking up certain buoys on arrival or deal with the cargo being carried, whilst 25 per cent. of the remainder represent messages enquiring for hotel accommodation for passengers, whilst the balance comprise messages with passengers "Bon Voyage," etc. The station is not in touch with any other land station; its apparatus is not big enough for that purpose, and was never intended to be.

WHAT WE MUST HAVE.

Some business people here have even been known to ask why the Cape D'Agulhar Station cannot be used for the gathering of information as to the state of the markets at Home, and have grumbled when they have been told that that is impossible. They might just as well expect the Telephone Company to be able to oblige them in this respect. The Cape D'Agulhar Station is doing all that it was originally planned to do and is performing a very necessary work by keeping in touch with ships whose wireless equipment is not over-powerful. Its utility is thoroughly recognised by shipping people. Whatever else happens, this station will have to remain. The question of the provision of a higher-powered commercial station, with a capacity say equivalent to the naval station at Stonecutters, is quite another matter, and an important one, admittedly. That the Colony needs such a station is quite obvious, and we trust that our men of commerce will not rest until it is obtained. When we stop and reflect on the tremendous advantages which can now be secured by making full use of wireless, and how other places throughout the Empire are being given three advantages, it surely behoves Hongkong to come into line. We must have a powerful station for commercial use. But don't let us confuse the issue by failing to realise the difference between such an installation and a low-powered, ship-to-shore station.

DAY BY DAY.

FRUGALITY IS FOUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT ALL RICHES HAVE LIMITS.—Burke.

A garden party at Government House for returned officers, N.C.O.'s, and men is planned for 7th February.

Yesterday's health return shows two non-fatal cases of enteric, the sufferers being a Britisher and an American.

Subject to audit the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., will pay a final dividend of £4.50 per share and a bonus of \$5.00 per share.

The P. and O. Company has issued an effective wall calendar for 1920, bearing a picture of the P. and O. liner Naldora and the B. I. steamer Arankola.

The s.s. Chuen Chow lost her port propeller between the middle and inner buoys on entering Macao last night and will be delayed one trip in consequence.

The Rev. R. G. Lindsay, of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, will conduct the monthly meeting of the Mother's Union at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 5 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G., has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the pupils at the Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians on Saturday next, at noon. All interested in education are cordially invited to attend.

The Hongkong University Basketball Club is holding its inaugural match (May Hall at Elliot Hall) on Friday, January 16th, at the University Football Ground. Hon. Mr. Claud Severn has kindly consented to throw off at 3 p.m.

The s.s. Commandant Magas, one of the Messageries Maritimes vessels, arrived yesterday with 200 coolies from France, who are en route to Canton. The boat leaves to-day at 4 o'clock for Yokohama via Shanghai. She had on board 3,200 tons of through cargo.

The screening of "De Luxe Anne" at the Coronet has drawn a good crowd nightly. Norma Talmadge, of "Panthea" fame, is here seen in another character whose vivacity and depths of feeling are her chief charms. In the role of "De Luxe Anne," the woman who utilised her charms for blackmailing purposes, she shows another aspect of her histrionic versatility. This picture will conclude its run to-morrow night.

ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

HONGKONG APPOINTMENTS.

H. M. the King has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

Honorary Serving Sister.—Mrs. A. Hickling, M. B. E.
Honorary Serving Brother.—Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

Dr. Koch and Mrs. Hickling rendered valuable service to the St. John Ambulance Brigade, a branch of which was established in the Colony during the war, and which is still working steadily, although the No. 1 Division (of European Ladies) has practically ceased to exist.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, in the eleventh century, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of Crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where from 1530 till 1798 its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean.

The energies of the British Order are now devoted to hospital work, and are well known. The King is the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is Grand Prior. The Grades of the Order are Knights of Justice (and Ladies of Justice); Knights of Grace (and Ladies of Grace); Honorary Serving Brothers (and Sisters); Honorary Associates; Donats.

The insignia worn by Honorary Serving Brothers and Sisters is a circular medallion consisting of the Maltese Cross in white enamel, embellished in silver on a black ground, the whole mounted in silver, and suspended by a black watered ribbon.

THE RACES.

A RECORD ENTRY.

THIS MORNING'S TRAINING TIMES.

As we have previously stated, this year's Races promise to be the most successful held in recent years. The entries closed last Saturday and it is now possible to ascertain that a fresh record has been made. This is explained by the fact that there have never been so many Derby Griffins in Hongkong before and when one also takes into consideration the entirely new class of "Larsen" Griffins the large entry is easily accounted for. Old Ponies are a little short on previous years, but the Subscription Griffins are about the same. The fees received for entries are about \$4,000 over those of last year. Sir Paul Chater and John Peel have a larger number of Derby Griffins than is usual, and there are several new owners this year.

There are 31 entries for the Derby, including several Larsens. The races for Subscription Griffins have been largely entered for, especially those on the third day which cater for non-winning and unplaced mounts. His Excellency the Governor has presented a cup and this will be competed for on the second day and 32 entries have been made for it.

As regards training, the work is becoming more serious and interesting, and this morning there was a large crowd "on the rails." Several of the riders have been taking part in the training work, those attending this morning being Mr. J. Johnstone, Major Kirkpatrick, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Sath, Mr. Jegg, Mr. Grimstone, and others. Both the courses were in use and well over 130 ponies were sent varying distances.

It might just here be said that it is somewhat of a pity that the work of the time keepers who "clock" the ponies is often handicapped by others who attend and will persist in a great deal of talking and questioning. The motto should be "Don't talk to the man with the watch." It is not so much the regular attendants who sin in this direction, as those who attend casually seeking for information. Press representatives will be attending every gallop morning, and the times will be found recorded. It would be rather odd if the Stewards of the Jockey Club could provide a small enclosure reserved for the use of the Press and the time-keepers. The latter certainly ought to have a little more consideration shown them, and the former would welcome the innovation. Some of the times recorded are given below:

DERBY GRIFFINS.

Dunmore Dahlia.—34; 1.09.2/5; 1.42.5; 2.16.
Dandy Child.—42.2 5; 1.23; 1.53.5.
File Driver.—38; 1.12; 1.50; 2.23; 2.33.5.
Shamrock Dahlia.—36.3 5; 1.11.2 5; 1.45; 2.19.
Alaska Chief.—38; 1.14; 1.45; 2.5.
Cigar Box.—35; 1.10; 1.43.
Ironband.—35; 1.09.1/5; 1.45; 2.17.1/5.
Algerian Chief.—36; 1.12.2 5; 1.47; 2.18.2 5.
Plain John.—37.2 5; 1.15; 1.51; 2.27; 2.59.
Naughty Child.—38.5/5; 1.15; 1.50.3 5; 2.23.1/5.
Hongkong Chief.—39; 1.15.2 5; 1.52; 2.22.4 5.
High Tide.—39; 1.13.3 5; 1.50.3 5; 2.27; 2.58.2 5.
Tartar King.—35.2 5; 1.11.2 5; 1.47.4 5; 2.22.1/5.
Spotted Child.—39; 1.16; 1.48.3 5; Farmer.—40; 1.17; 1.54; 2.29; 3.00.2 5.
Sir Paul's big gray.—37; 1.10.3 5; 1.42.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

Lozza.—36; 1.08; 1.38.
Rysa and Craigmount.—41; 1.17; 1.51.3 5.
Honour.—37; 1.17; 1.56; 2.23.
Target.—35; 1.10; 1.43.
Hawks.—35; 1.10; 1.44.2 5.
Mammy's Child.—41; 1.18; 1.49.4 5.
Ochello and Brutus.—36.25; 1.12; 1.49.
Ludlow.—36; 1.09.2 5; 1.43.
Trumpet.—41; 1.18; 1.49.
Shiny.—39; 1.15; 1.51.
Orion.—37.2 5; 1.12; 1.44.4 5.
King Cole.—41.3 5; 1.25; 2.34.3 5.
Kinz Bruce.—40.3 5; 1.21; 2.40.1 5; 3.12.

OLD PONIES.

Malcolm.—34; 1.08; 1.42.
Runaway Light.—35; 1.10; 1.47; 2.20.
Sumatra Chief.—37; 1.12; 1.49; 2.22.
Collinton.—40; 1.15.2 5; 1.50.4 5; 2.31; 3.03.2 5.

NEW SOLICITOR.

CHIEF JUSTICE ON THE LAW'S REQUIREMENTS.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), had occasion to make some rather strong remarks this morning regarding the practice of solicitors to practice in Hongkong with incomplete papers. The particular application before him was one being made by the Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., who was asking for the admission of Mr. Michael Howard Turner, who is joining Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

The Attorney General stated that there were six requirements that had to be fulfilled under the Ordinance but on four of these Mr. Turner was asking for exemption. Certain affidavits had been filed which showed that there was no certificate of fitness of character signed by two solicitors in England; no certificate that Mr. Turner's admission was still in force; that the four months' notice had not been given to the Law Society; and also that the four months' notice had not been given to the Registrar. It was also stated on the affidavits that Mr. Turner was admitted a solicitor in December, 1913, and that he proceeded to Canada early in 1914, joining the firm of Messrs. Hough, Campbell and Ferguson, of Winnipeg, where he was given permission to practice. In August, 1914, he joined the Canadian Forces, and served throughout the war, being demobilised in August, 1919. He interviewed Mr. H. W. Looker in London and arrived in Hongkong on December 11 last.

The Attorney General explained that as Mr. Turner went straight to Canada, after passing his final examination, he had never taken out a licence in England. Replying to the Chief Justice, Mr. Kemp stated that Mr. Turner was articled to Messrs. Loughborough, Gedge and Co., of Austin Friars, London. The Law Society here and the Registrar were prepared to forego the formal requirements. The Chief Justice said that if he made the order for admission the necessary certificate showing that Mr. Turner's admission was still in force would have to be procured. He would like to say at once that, although it was no fault of Mr. Turner's, it was extraordinary that as he was interviewed in London by a very prominent solicitor of Hongkong—Mr. Looker was associated with the Law Society; in fact, had been its President—that those formalities were never complied with.

Addressing Mr. Turner, the Chief Justice pointed out that the Ordinance was passed and amendments were made at the suggestion of the Law Society itself, and therefore it appeared to him that either the Ordinance should be repealed or else its requirements should be complied with. In this particular case Mr. Turner appeared to have complied with but very few, although it was no fault of his own. He (the Chief Justice) would make the order of admission subject to the documents being forthcoming, and the Law Society should understand that in future all the requirements under the Ordinance must be complied with or else he would recommend the Government to take the Ordinance off the Statute Book.

"Mr. Turner, I have much pleasure in admitting you to practice in this Colony. I see that you have been actively engaged before coming here for many years of your life in serving your country. That in itself shows the grit you are made of and I have no doubt that it augurs well for your future as a solicitor. I have pleasure in admitting you."

Attraction Dahlia.—32; 1.02.3 5; Snuffbox and Scotchbox.—38.2 5; 1.15.2 5; 1.49.
Mighty King and Valley King.—36; 1.13; 1.47.3 5; 2.19.3 5.
Siamese Cat.—41; 1.19; 1.54.4 5; 2.26.
Sandy.—40; 1.12; 2.01; 2.35.
Slam.—39; 1.13.3 5; 1.50.3 5; 2.27; 2.58.2 5.
Red Robe.—40; 1.17; 1.54; 2.29; 3.00.2 5.
Mountain King (Last three quarters).—38.58.1 5; 1.17; 1.43.
Purity Dahlia.—35.2 5; 1.10; 1.44; 2.17.5.
Castlesand.—32; 1.06.3 5; 1.39.1 5; 2.12.2 5.

LARSSEN GRIFFINS.

Primrose Dahlia.—37.2 5; 1.13.3 5; 1.48.1 5; 2.19.2 5.
Sandmartin.—42; 1.23; 2.01; 2.35.
Sir Paul's white and black.—34.3 5; 1.10; 1.40; 2.19; 2.21.3 5.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The French colony in London, whose members presented an address to M. Poincaré this week, has increased considerably since 1903, when a census was taken of "the strangers in London and the suburbs." They totalled 4,534, and of these only 414 appear to have been French. Against most of the immigrants names is the entry: "Came into this realm for religion," or "Came for the words of God," but of one it is recorded that he "fled for killing of a man." Some of the trades figuring in the returns, such as "keeping a table for strangers," and "cutting of stones for jewellers," are still largely in the hands of foreign residents. Others, such as "making shirts of male," "making matches of hemp stalks," and "making arras work," are obsolete.

This year's weather, at Home has in various ways shown a sturdy disregard of weather traditions and weather lore. Its latest act of independence has been to force us to muffle up against biting cold when, according to a popular belief, we ought to be enjoying the balmy days of "St. Martin's Summer." November 11 is the anniversary of the burial of St. Martin. An amiable saint he was, the patron of vine-growers, innkeepers, and beggars; and his "day" is associated with the irregular return of a brief period of fine weather after the first real cold of winter. Perhaps the fine days are still to come, for "St. Martin's Summer," as befits its association with a saint of jovial disposition, does not allow itself to be bound down by any rigorous regularity. It is, in fact, somewhat elusive when unimaginative scientists try to get on its track.

Lord Tenterden, whose sister has been drowned under mysterious circumstances off Lynmouth, holds a peerage conferred on a famous lawyer created Lord Justice in 1818. The first baron, who was the son of a barber, owed his start in life to his singing as a boy in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral. He bore grateful testimony to the help thus received by having a crozier inserted in his coat of arms when raised to the peerage. He had a keen sense of humour, and delighted in telling how at a City dinner the Lord Mayor, proposing his health, remarked, "You see in Lord Tenterden and myself how the poorest and meanest of his Majesty's subjects may rise. We come from the very dregs of the people, and yet we are filling two of the highest offices in the State. He is Chief Justice of England and I am Lord Mayor of London!"

A few years ago the New York Post Office employees were officially instructed to deliver all postage stamps across the counter face downward. Whether this rule is still enforced we cannot say, but the measure was adopted because of complaints that when the stamps were pushed across the counter with the gummy side down they picked up many germs, which were afterwards licked off by the persons who affixed the stamps to the envelopes. Our own Post Office authorities have never shown a like solicitude, though in fairness it must be conceded that they have provided stamp-dampers, which we invariably ignore. The late Sir Wilfrid Lawson was once perturbed about the gum on the back of stamps. A statement had come to his ears that it was possible that a deep-laid plot to corrupt the nation's teetotalers was in progress? A question in the House of Commons followed as a matter of course. The Postmaster General assured him in reply that the gum was absolutely free from spirit and could be licked by the most rabid teetotaler. On this occasion Sir Wilfrid also inquired "if there was any danger of its causing blood-poisoning if applied to a cut finger." Here again the Postmaster General was reassuring; the stamp waste could be used safely as an antiseptic dressing. The adhesive matter employed a few years ago was "slush prepared by a special process, but at the present time it is probable that refined gum arabic is used. In either case, however, the scaremonger may still make out a flesh creep. He informs us that both substances are a fine culture medium for the ubiquitous bacillus, and unless postage stamps are thoroughly disinfected before they are licked great risk is run. Yet who ever heard of a case of illness being traced to a stamp?

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FROM THE PULPIT.

DOES IT PAY TO BE GOOD?

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.

"That thou sayest, what advantage will it be to thee? And what profit shall I have, more than if I had sinned?"—Job 33.3. Elihu here ascribes this question to Job, and not for the first time, which is hardly fair, for Job himself puts the same sentiment into the mouth of the godless who demand, what is the Almighty to us? That we should serve Him, and what profit shall we have if we pray to Him? His companions would doubtless have argued, however, that though he may not have put the question in so many words it really formed the burden of his many complaints that he was afflicted although all his life he had feared God and eschewed evil.

That is, indeed, the standing puzzle of human experience—the seeming discrepancy between men's lot and their characters—this drama of Job derives its unending interest from the depth and the frankness with which it faces the problem.

The question, what does it pay to be good? is as old as the Bible and as new as yesterday. We meet it constantly, and there are times when it finds at least an echo in the heart of every man. What is a man to do when he is persecuted by ill luck and the better for fearing God? Does God care for the man who is persecuted by ill luck and the better for fearing God? Does God care for the man who is persecuted by ill luck and the better for fearing God?

What profit have I more than if I had sinned?—it needs no hardening sceptic to speak so, if but for a moment and under the breath. The doubt is bound to rise in many a man's mind in such a world as this we live in. He let chances go by which others less scrupulous have seized to advantage. He has kept a curb on his ambitions and his appetites, fought hard to keep the world and the flesh at bay, consulted his conscience before his pocket, considered his neighbor's interests side by side with his own.

Yet for all there is to show for it he might just as well have gone with the stream, troubled less about duty and taken what life offered in the way of indulgences with a freer hand.

At the back of such feelings, so natural in many circumstances, there often lies a sense of grievance for having been misled on the subject. In early life we are taught, more or less distinctly, that it pays to be good. Solomon, E.G., is among the master teachers in the young men's Bible Class, and he lays it down that years and riches and honour are the reward of heeding "instruction's warning voice." St. Paul is cited in support, as he writes to Young Timothy, that godliness is profitable unto all things, having a promise for the life that now is as well as that which is to come.

There is, no doubt, much in life to justify that line of teaching and make good the expectations it arouses. A great deal of the old Testament is on that line without reference to anything

either good or bad on the farther side of death. The whole mosaic law is based on it, and the history which we call "sacred" tells the same tale. Kings and peoples do right, and it goes well with them; they sin, and suffer bad harvests, invasion, and strife.

All this seems to us as it ought to be. A universe in which health and wealth and success should follow automatically in the train of right doing, while falsehood and dishonesty lead as infallibly to misery, is just the kind of universe that any of us think we would make if the work were left to us. It seems to us that so things ought to be, and a strong case can be made out to show that so things actually do work out, in the long run and on a broad view at any rate.

Poor Job was distressed and puzzled about his own case because, while he did not claim to be faultless, he could not honestly charge himself with faults sufficient to account for the discrepancy between his life and his lot. One day he is honoured, happy, healthy, the next he is bereft, diseased, a sorrow to his friends and a scorn to his ill-wishers. His friends are in no doubt as to what is amiss. To them it is self-evident. Their settled conviction is that it is well with the profit? is as old as the Bible and as new as yesterday. We meet it constantly, and there are times when it finds at least an echo in the heart of every man. What is a man to do when he is persecuted by ill luck and the better for fearing God? Does God care for the man who is persecuted by ill luck and the better for fearing God?

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the pure heart which comes forth as gold, like Job's, from the furnace of trial.

I am anxious not to over state the matter, for one might easily be misunderstood.

But I do suggest that we scrutinise this so common assumption that prosperity and happiness are the due and appropriate reward of an upright life. That godliness is profitable for the life that now is I am not disputing, though there are large exceptions to the rule, so far as it is a rule. But if it were not, what then? If the world were so arranged that all its good things went to the selfish, who try to seize them, and withheld from the men and women who strive to do the right, what then? Would you and I stop striving? Should we say that there is no profit in virtue, we may as well sin? If so, what would the quality of our goodness be shown to be?

Cannot you bear the chuckle of the old adversary and all his little emissaries in the clubs and at the street corners as they are proved right? "Doth Job serve God for naught?"—it is the cynical challenge of the spirit of ill against all real goodness.

"I told you so!" I don't grudge my opponent the gratification of the delectable phrase when I am proved wrong about some matter of politics or opinion. But I do not want to hear it from the devil about my very core of character, the bottom motives of my life.

Now the world does sometimes appear to let all its prizes go, as we should say, the wrong way while its troubles fall heavily on those who least deserve them. The first Christians that ever were found things shape that way, and so it has been repeated.

St. Paul might write about godliness being profitable, but it certainly had not been so to him, though the saying may pass with us as a commonplace to be taken for granted.

In those days it would have been hard to find the man or woman who was the richer, the more comfortable, the more honoured in the world for following Christ and conscience, while cases to the contrary were legion. When questioned about it these people had an answer—the Master had gone that way before them, and it was honour enough to be as He was.

Things are different now it is said. True but a question often in one's mind is, ought they to be so different? And another important and searching enquiry is, if they ceased to be different would you or I be found complaining that the Lord hath broken faith with us? That as you must know, is the common tendency. Misfortune overtakes the good man, and with one voice we begin asking why, with an accent which conveys that had he been an indifferent character we should not have wondered. I say again is not that quite the wrong track? Does it not show that for the interpretation of life we are looking rather to Canaan than to the Cross? The Captain of our salvation Himself became perfected through His sufferings, and can we expect to be shaped to God's uses by the pleasant, prosperous course of life which is assumed to be almost due from God to those who regard Him?

The ancients had a notion that it was dangerous to be too well placed in life and too well pleased with it. The Gods, they thought in their darkness, were jealous of the fortunate, happy man, and soon or late would strike at him. There are occurrences in life which might well suggest the superstition, and they should teach us, not to tremble at our happiness while we have it, but to hold it with a light hand and not let it become our all in all. For the Father in Heaven has a higher gift than happiness for the children of His love, and that is the power to do without happiness so long as we are filling the place He appoints us, learning the lessons He sets us, preparing for the better service He has in store for us. And in whatsoever way befall we know that His fatherly pity is close around, and in the Cross of His Son we see the path through darkness to the eternal light.

PROGRESS IN COTTON PLANTING. News from Nanning states that remarkable progress is being made in the planting of cotton and camphor wood trees by the agricultural experiment station which is located near the Tai Mok mountain, outside the northern gate of Nanning city. Lui Ching-shan, the manager, has sent in a favourable report to the Civil Governor of Kuangsi.

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"RIGOLETTO."

ANOTHER OPERATIC TRIUMPH.

A packed house at the Theatre Royal last night immensely enjoyed the Russian Grand Opera Company's production of Verdi's ever-popular "Rigoletto," which can be classed amongst the greatest triumphs which the Company has yet attained in Hongkong. This masterpiece, with its entrancing music and intensely dramatic atmosphere, was handled practically without blemish, and as the setting was good and there were no unduly lengthy intervals between the scenes, the evening can be written down as one of unalloyed enjoyment. Certainly by the great success achieved, the Company has added fresh laurels to its already high reputation.

The part of Rigoletto was entrusted to Mr. Hochloff, and it must be said that he was magnificently successful in his interpretation of it. He was the commanding figure throughout the piece, and both his acting and his singing were beyond reproach. The part is one which gives great scope for dramatic talent, and Mr. Hochloff put wonderful power into the role. He is a born operatic actor, whilst it is seldom that one has the opportunity of hearing such a highly cultured baritone voice. Miss Rasanskaya was Glilda, Rigoletto's daughter. This was the first time we have seen her; she made a deep impression

on all. She has a soprano voice of amazing range, intensely sweet, and of great clarity in the upper register. Her acting, too was remarkably good. As the Duke of Mantua, Mr. Sreloff did extremely well. He is a polished tenor, who sings with much sympathy and tenderness. Miss Zirianova, as Maddalena, had not a heavy part, but she revealed the possession of a very fine mezzo voice. The other characters were also in most capable hands, whilst the work of the chorus was particularly impressive. The quartette in the last act was altogether delightful—quite the gem of the evening. Once again, the orchestra did splendid work.

This afternoon "Lacme" is being produced, whilst to-night the old favourite, "Carmen," is being put on.

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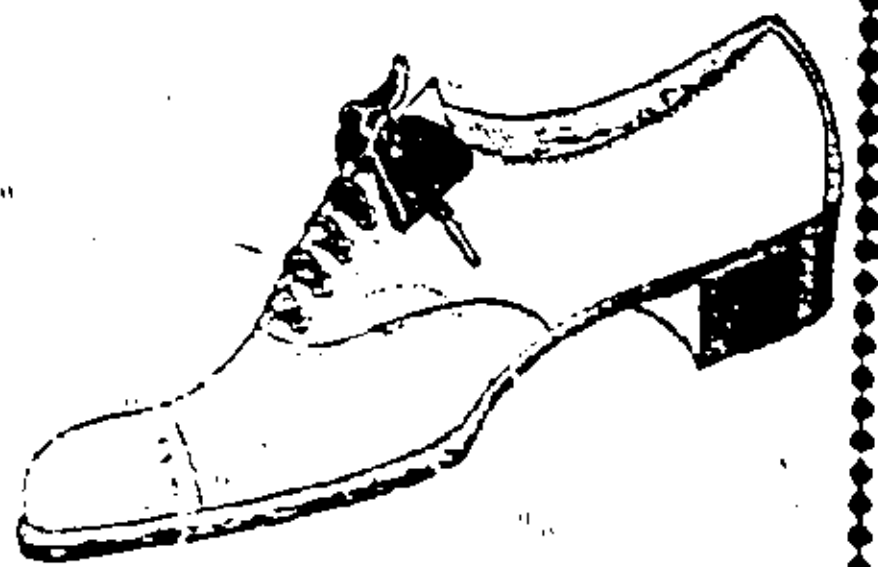
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SOMALI	6,700	3rd Feb.	Marseilles & L'don direct.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
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SOMALI	6,700	3rd Feb.	Marseilles & L'don direct.

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SOMALI	6,700	3rd Feb.	Marseilles & L'don direct.

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SOMALI	6,700	3rd Feb.	Marseilles & L'don direct.

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DUNERA	5,600	15 Jan. d'light	S'pore, C'ho & Bombay.
SOMALI	6,700	3rd Feb.	Marseilles & L'don direct.

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SOMALI	6,700	3rd Feb.	Marseilles & L'don direct.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Ovestland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern
Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

EATORI MARU	Saturday, 17th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	Monday, 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU	Sunday, 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU	Wednesday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said & Marseilles.
INABA MARU Friday, 23rd Jan. at noon.
KAMO MARU Friday, 6th Feb. at noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
NIKKO MARU End of January.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 18th Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.
TAJIMA MARU Beginning of March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
HAKATA MARU End of February.

BOMBAY & CO. COMBO via Singapore.
NAGANO MARU Sunday, 23rd Jan.
TAKASHI MARU End of January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
CEYLON MARU End of January.
JAPAN P. RTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 16th Jan. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU Saturday, 21st Feb. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TOTOBI MARU Friday, 16th Jan.

EXTRA SERVICES—(Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam,
Hendrik, etc.)
PENANG MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Sat., 17th Jan.

TOYAMA MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) Sat., 31st Jan.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 192 & 993. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.
Steamers.

Steamers	From	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	2,300	18th Jan.
SIBERIA MARU	2,300	22nd Jan. (from S'pore).
PERIA MARU	2,300	26th Feb.
KOREA MARU	2,300	1st Mar.
TERYO MARU	2,300	24th Mar.

* Omitting call at Shanghai.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALT LAKE CITY,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ATICA AND IQUIQUE.

CHANCE BY TRANS ANTAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers.

SEIYO MARU
Steamers.

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd. and the
at Vancouver.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates and sailing apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Jan. 17th, at noon. Mar. 2nd, 1920. Jan. 31st 1920.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
"Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

For
LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" 28th January.
LONDON "MATOPO" 15th February.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK L.F. LTD.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 20th Dec. 1919.

For New York Direct.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

"ARABIAN PRINCE" VIA SUEZ 20th January.

"MOORISH PRINCE" VIA SUEZ 25th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal
at Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

TRANS-PACIFIC TRIP CUT TO 12 DAYS.

San Francisco—A new direct
express service between San Francisco
and Japan makes the trans-
pacific trip 12 days instead of 17.
Honolulu is omitted from the
schedule.

GAMBLING ON BOARD.

Toronto—The plight of an Eng-
lish war bride, who landed
penalties in Canada because she
gambled on ship-board

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 16th Jan.
"ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of Feb.

CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SAICON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"TAMON MARU" ... Middle of Jan.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"MANILA MARU" ... Sunday, 18th Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Jan.

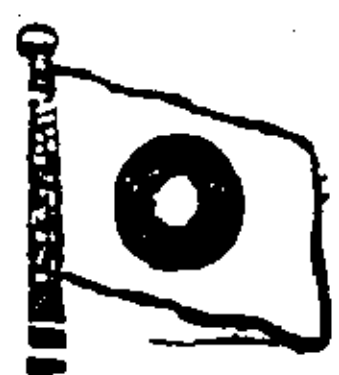
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 18th January.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE KOBE.

Branches and Representatives:—

YOKO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOSE, BEAN, PORT SAID, CUNEO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, VIENTIANE, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CH. KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 3103.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
* TAIYUAN	8th Jan.	13th Jan.
* CHANGSHA	12th Feb.	17th Feb.

* Omitting Manila Southward. For Sydney only.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FAST CLAS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE SUN HINE BELT

[THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Jan. 29th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, Feb. 3rd.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ...

ALSO

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

Steamers Sailed from S'pore Dec. 2nd to S'pore from Hongkong
"WEST INDIAN" Oct. 30, 1919. Jan. 14, 1920.
"WEST CONOB" Nov. 1, " Jan. 26,

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Alexandra Building, Charter Road.
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLAMO."

SHIPPING.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operated by the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"TICONIUM" ... About Jan. 27 "CROSSKEYS" ... About Feb. 5
"WHEATLAND" ... Feb. 15

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAKE" ... About January 30th
"MONAGUE" ... February 20th
"ABERCR" ... March 5th

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 247 & 248 5th Floor, Hotel Marlborough.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

STEAMER	SAILING DATE
"M. S. DOLLAR"	20th January.
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	26th January.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	31st January.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	1st March.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST HEBURN"	15th January.
"TANGRED"	26th January.
"WEST MART"	2nd February.
"STANLEY DOLLAR"	6th February.

Through bills of lading issued to all parts of United States and Canada.

"Movements subject to change without notice."

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 793.
THIRD FLOOR 792.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & British Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DANSA"	via Suez	15th January.
"ARABUS"	via Suez	28th January.
"ARABUS"	via Suez	10th February.

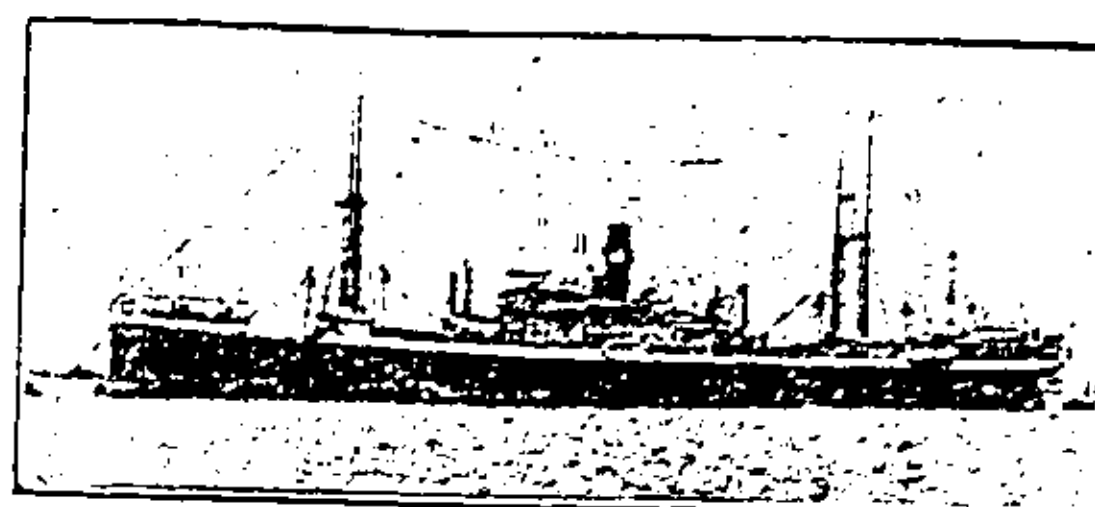
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service Between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected in	Will leave on	For
Tj-manok	Java	In port	17th Jan.	Shanghai
Tj-manas	Java	17th Jan.	17th Jan.	Shanghai
Tj-manok	Japan	14th Jan.	17th Jan.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETHERLANDS INDIA, MANILA,
HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Over and Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

DODWELL & CO., LTD

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.
Via SUEZ & PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "FOREMONT CASTLE"
Sailing on or about 26 JANUARY 1920.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

S.S. "AFRICA"
VENICE & TRIESTE.

Sailing on or about 28th January, 1920.

CARRYING 1ST, 2ND & 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Trains leave Trieste 5 a.m. each day ARRIVING PARIS.
10.40 a.m. the following day.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Java, S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 17th JANUARY.

For Japan, S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 15th JANUARY.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.
also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta. In conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apecar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

Early February.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SACAPORACK"

Early March, 1920.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

[Middle March, 1920.

Via SUEZ.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones
2477 & 2478

AGENTS.

5th floor
Hotel Marlborough.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M. (European Line.) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 13th Dec., and is expected here on the 19th Jan.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. CHINA sailed from San Francisco on Saturday Dec. 27th and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on or about January 24th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTTORI M. (European Line.) left Singapore for this port on the 8th Jan. and is expected here on the 15th Jan.

The Ben Line s.s. BENARTY from London, left Singapore, for this port on 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th Jan.

The P. & O. s.s. MUTTRA left Singapore for this Port on the 11th instant at a.m., and is due here on the 21st instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIMO M. (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore, on the 9th Jan. and is expected here on the 30th Jan.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Shanghai on Jan. 12th leaves there Jan. 13th and is due at Manila on Jan. 16th. The s.s. MOORISH PRINCE is expected here from New York on or about 26th instant.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Singapore, Des Voeux Road Central, from Amoy.

Major Villiers Coupon, re-transmitted from Yokohama, from Victoria B. C.

Katojichi Captain, Burongan Maru, via H.K. from Tokohashi.

Yuenyuehang, from Shanghai. Tawachien, from Amoy.

Choycheungkuk Steward of Steamer Chinon c/o Yeechan Store, from Amoy.

T. KRING.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Bureau Journal Lusingva, from Cholon.

Cimenterie, from Batavia.

Cowan, from Port Louis Mauritius.

Deamond, from Batavia.

Elias Malouk, Hongkong Hotel or other Hotels, from Manila.

Emile Courvoisier, Palace Hotel, from Vevey.

Fukuri Maru, from Keelung.

Kennedy, from Calcutta.

Keeney, from Melbourne.

Miller c/o U. S. Consulate, from New York.

Norhongo, from London.

Pease, from London p.o.

Pittendigh passenger Kamo Maru, from Edinburgh.

Referends from Haiphong.

Rolie, steamer Tijmanook, from Soerabajaobjoeng.

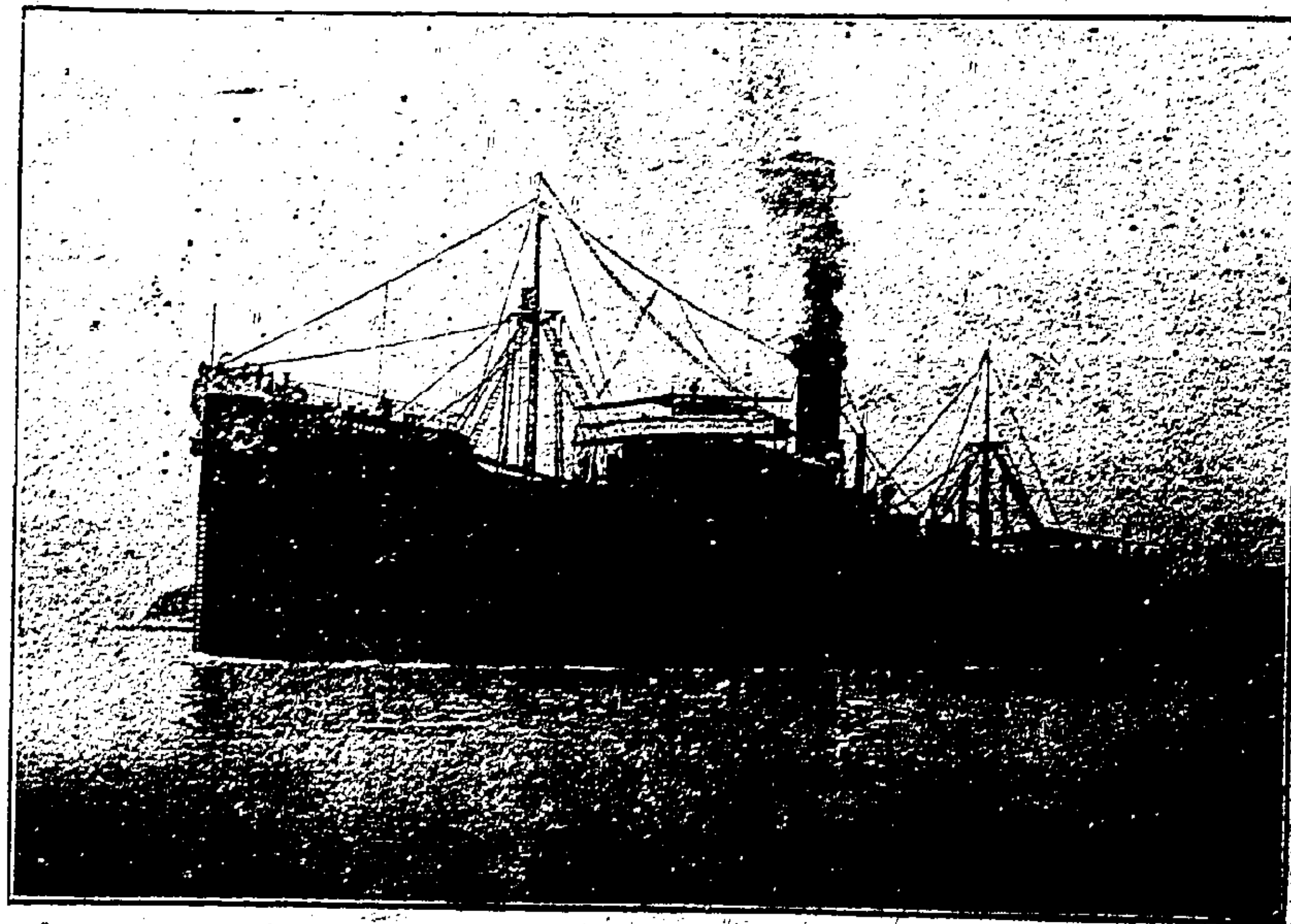
D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1920.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "WAR BOMBER," 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 tons gross.

Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the British Government.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

FOOTBALL.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The Senior Division of the Hongkong Football League is now completed and the table stands as follows:—

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Against	Points
Navy	10	6	2	2	25	11	14
R.G.A.	10	6	4	0	19	15	12
St. Joseph's	10	4	5	1	11	4	9
South China	10	2	6	2	11	8	6
Police	10	0	10	0	7	25	0

Goals.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Against	Points
Navy	10	6	2	2	25	11	14
R.G.A.	10	6	4	0	19	15	12
St. Joseph's	10	4	5	1	11	4	9
South China	10	2	6	2	11	8	6
Police	10	0	10	0	7	25	0

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

A meeting of the United Services Referees' Board, consisting of Major Timmis, 2 Wills, C.P.O.s, Birkenshaw, and Skinner, R.N., with Mr. Gr. May, the League Secretary, was held at Victoria Barracks last evening for the purpose of examining candidates for the post of Referee in the above League. The following gentlemen qualified to act as referees in Hongkong:—Mr. Eldridge R.N., Mr. Robson, R.N., and C.S.M. Mawer, 2 Wills.

NOTES BY "AN OLD BIRD."

I quite thought that last Saturday I should have been able to have seen some decent Second Division League football at Happy Valley, but I was once more very disappointed. Strolling over to the Navy ground about 2.45 p.m., I was amazed to find the referee there almost starving, and South China Reserves and St. Joseph's both missing. No notification had apparently been given to the Secretary or the referee and a lot of people were wondering what was the matter. Surely some arrangement could have been made whereby the Officials could have been acquainted. I suggest that measures should be taken by the League to fine offending teams. This would assist to keep them to their engagements.

As I therefore was "had" on that game, I strolled over to the Club ground, to see—what shall I call it? Certainly not football. Well, to be none too severe, a good game of hustling and bumping by one team, or by one or two very hefty players of Kowloon Club, both of whom, if the referee had done his duty, would have been sent off the field and remained off for the remainder of the season. The game of football was simply missing; all the centre-half, in particular, attempted was to try his hardest to knock up against the opposing players. It didn't seem to matter who he came across. Things went so far that the few spectators had to start and to back him and tell him to play the game, and eventually it ended up in practically a fight. Well, if I had been the referee, he would have gone off pretty fast. It was brutal to see some of the tactics employed against a far lighter and smaller set of men, and I hope that in the few more matches Kowloon have to play they will be sportmen and find men who will at least play the game of football. It will assist them to keep up their reputation as a sporting team by so doing. I had just had about enough, and as I had a match to referee myself, I left the ground.

The Navy match against South China I could not witness, as I was on the go myself. I feel that I must give a few words of praise to St. Joseph's College for the splendid game they put up against the R.G.A. Considering that they were practically on the losing side after the first few minutes of the game, and considering the great difference in the build and stamina of the two teams, I think that they were very unlucky to lose by two goals to nil. They had plenty of chances in the second half to at least equalise, but each time the centre-forward got on the move and the pass away and back again, and even got past the two backs, he failed miserably in front of the goal. St. Joseph's seem to me to have the same weakness as South China and also the Club de Recreio.

They are afraid to tackle the opposing players. Let them get over this weakness, and learn to shoot a bit stronger, and they will go a long way in the League in the next season.

I was asking last week for a fair chance to be given to the referees during matches. Let me repeat a statement which appears in the *Athletic News* very recently, and which is written by C.S. Sutcliffe, one of the best referees at present in the Old Country. He writes as follows:—"Some time ago I referred to referees who were on trial, and who were being watched by members of the committee. One of the many correspondents states that if a referee knows that he is being watched it will make him nervous. That is all bosh; the referee will have no better friend than the members of the committee who watch him. The League know perfectly well that he is almost bound to make mistakes, but it is not the number but the character of them that count. What the League wants to know is, not whether he knows the game and the laws of the game, but if he applies them with tact and common sense; whether he reveals the ability to control the players and conduct the game; has he a mind of his own, and is he determined to conduct the game without fear or favour? Before most games start the general question is: Who is the referee? If he is known, that at once commands respect; if he is not known, he is generally assumed to be incompetent. That is not fair. It is not sport. The unknown man ought to have the sympathy and help of the players and public alike. All football matches must have a referee, and I know a few who have been magnificently killed at the start of their career by severe and very unfair criticism. If a player makes a mistake he is soon forgiven, but the poor referee, never. I think that practically upholds what I stated in my notes of last week. I hope to be able now to instil this into the minds of all football players. Services or otherwise, and from now onwards give the referees a spell, and to be able to watch the games and players week by week.

The following will represent the Club in their game with South China Athletic on Saturday, 17th January, on the Club Ground: Kick-off at 4.15 p.m.:—Roger, Clark and Tomlin; Raston, Riechelman and MacPhail; Hamilton, McTavish, A.N. Other, Roger, and Riis.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on January 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	125.0	1,200,000
Hill	125.0	1,200,000
City	125.0	1,200,000
Hill	125.0	1,200,000

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	125.0	1,200,000
Hill	125.0	1,200,000
City	125.0	1,200,000
Hill	125.0	1,200,000

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
Kowloon	125.0	1,200,000
Kowloon	125.0	1,200,000
Kowloon	125.0	1,200,000
Kowloon	125.0	1,200,000

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
Kowloon	125.0	1,200,000
Kowloon	125.0	1,200,000
Kowloon	125.0	1,200,000
Kowloon	125.0	1,200,000

W. CHATHAM.

Water Authority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



NOTICE.

TO ALL RETURNED HONGKONG OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN.

His Excellency the Governor desires to entertain at a Garden Party at Government House on the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th of February, 1920, all officers, N.C.O.'s and men who have returned to Hongkong after serving with His Majesty's Forces at the Front, together with their wives. All those who desire to attend the Garden Party are requested kindly to send in their names (stating if they are married) to the Aide-de-Camp, Government House, on or before Saturday, the 24th of January, 1920, after which date cards of invitation will be sent out.

H. S. MCGRATH,
Capt., Aide-de-Camp

Government House,
14th Jan., 1920.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT!
at 9.15 p.m.
CARMEN.

Jan. 15th, TOSCA.
" 16th, FAUST.
" 17th, CAVALLERIA
" 18th, RUSTICANA and
" 19th, IL TROVATORE.
" 20th, MADAME
" 21st, BUTTERFLY.
" 22nd, LA BOHEME.

MATINEES:

TO-DAY
Wednesday, Jan. 14th,
at 3.30 p.m.
LACME.
Saturday, Jan. 17th,
at 3.15 p.m.
TRAVIATA.

PRICES: \$4, \$3 & \$1.

Booking now open at MONTREUX.

G. R.

It is hereby notified that persons applying for licences under the ARMS AMMUNITION ORDINANCE should do so between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Application to be made at the Licensing Clerk's Office, Central Police Station.

E. D. WOLFE,
C. S. P.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1920.

WANTED

WANTED.—Thoroughly efficient Chinese shipping clerk. Good prospects and salary to man with right qualifications. Apply Box 307 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty Second Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Thursday 29th, January 1920 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

(2) That the Capital of the Company be increased to Three million dollars (\$3,000,000) by the creation of Two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) shares of Ten dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company.

And in the event of the First Resolution being passed with or without modification.

(3) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman be, and they are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday the 23rd day of January 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Extraordinary Resolutions 2 and 3.

And the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$500,000.00 standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization a bonus of \$10 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the issued \$10 shares of the Company on the date hereof of one of the unused \$10 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each share of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforementioned bonus, and that such shares rank for dividends and in all other respects as from the first day of March 1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Association may be seen at any time before the second meeting, except Saturday and Sundays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registered Offices of the Company, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, the Company's Solicitors. Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Cui, Backrow Banch, Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Prudence is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, by OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.

SYSTEOMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

On SATURDAY 17th January, 1920, at HAPPY VALLEY at 4.15 p.m.

Proceeds in aid of the Widow of the Late Warler Speed.

Admission to stand \$1.00.

Members' Free list suspended.

G. GERRARD,
Hon. Secretary.

H. K. P. C.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1920.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
The Hongkong Central Estate, Limited.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company, Limited, on Thursday 29th January 1920 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be Closed from Monday 18th to Thursday 29th January 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

Application has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. NEWMAN MUMFORD, a Duplicate Certificate of one hundred (100) shares of this Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificate No. 8250 dated September 17th, 1919, for 100 Shares numbered 18,735/18,739, 36,782/36,800, 43,536/53,73, and 71,183/71,225, has been Lost or Destroyed; and Notice is hereby Given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, it will thereafter be held to be Null and Void and the Company will proceed to deal with such application for a Duplicate Certificate.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday the 23rd day of January 1920 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

(2) That the Capital of the Company be increased to Three million dollars (\$3,000,000) by the creation of Two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) shares of Ten dollars (\$10.00) each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company.

And in the event of the First Resolution being passed with or without modification.

(3) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman be, and they are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday the 23rd day of January 1920 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Extraordinary Resolutions 2 and 3.

And the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$500,000.00 standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization a bonus of \$10 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the issued \$10 shares of the Company on the date hereof of one of the unused \$10 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each share of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforementioned bonus, and that such shares rank for dividends and in all other respects as from the first day of March 1920."

Drafts of the new Articles of Association may be seen at any time before the second meeting, except Saturday and Sundays, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registered Offices of the Company, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, the Company's Solicitors. Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Cui, Backrow Banch, Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Prudence is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, by OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US.

SYSTEOMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

On SATURDAY 17th January, 1920, at HAPPY VALLEY at 4.15 p.m.

Proceeds in aid of the Widow of the Late Warler Speed.

Admission to stand \$1.00.

Members' Free list suspended.

G. GERRARD,
Hon. Secretary.

H. K. P. C.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1920.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
The Hongkong Central Estate, Limited.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1920.

R. G.

NOTICES.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency, the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of State	Reaping Pa.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
American Indian La	Locally.	N.	S.	E.	W.			
No. 30		feet	feet	feet	feet		\$	\$
South of Clearfork Ind. La.		85	85	50	51	4,420	10	Large
No. 31								
No. 32								
No. 33								
No. 34								
No. 35								
No. 36								
No. 37								
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No. 99								
No. 100								

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE FINEST DANCE FLOOR IN THE COLONY. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

TEA DANCERS WILL BE HELD FROM 4 TO 7 P.M. AND DINNER DANCERS FROM 8 P.M. TILL MID-NIGHT.

In connection with the DINNER DANCERS, it is advisable to book tables at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office.

ON SUNDAYS CONCERTS WILL BE HELD DURING THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

Motor Busses will Leave the Hongkong Hotel at the following times:

DEPARTURE	RETURN
3.15 P.M.	7 P.M.
7 P.M.	11 P.M.
8.30 P.M.	MIDNIGHT

The above hours of departure and return will be strictly adhered to, irrespective of the number of tickets sold.

TICKETS obtainable at Hongkong Hotel Office or Dragon Motor Car Co. at \$2.00 return fare.

C. LAURITSEN,
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The next tournament is provisionally fixed for Saturday February 14th next, at 9.15 p.m.

G. C. N. TINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1920.

BREVITIES

About twelve pounds of cocoa can be obtained annually from a full bearing cocoa tree.

Barbers in the early days of the Christian era were not permitted to talk while shaving.

The largest reinforced concrete arch to-day is the Risorgimento bridge over the Tiber at Rome with a span of 328 feet.

The atmosphere is so clear in Zululand that it is said things can be seen by starlight at a distance of seven miles.

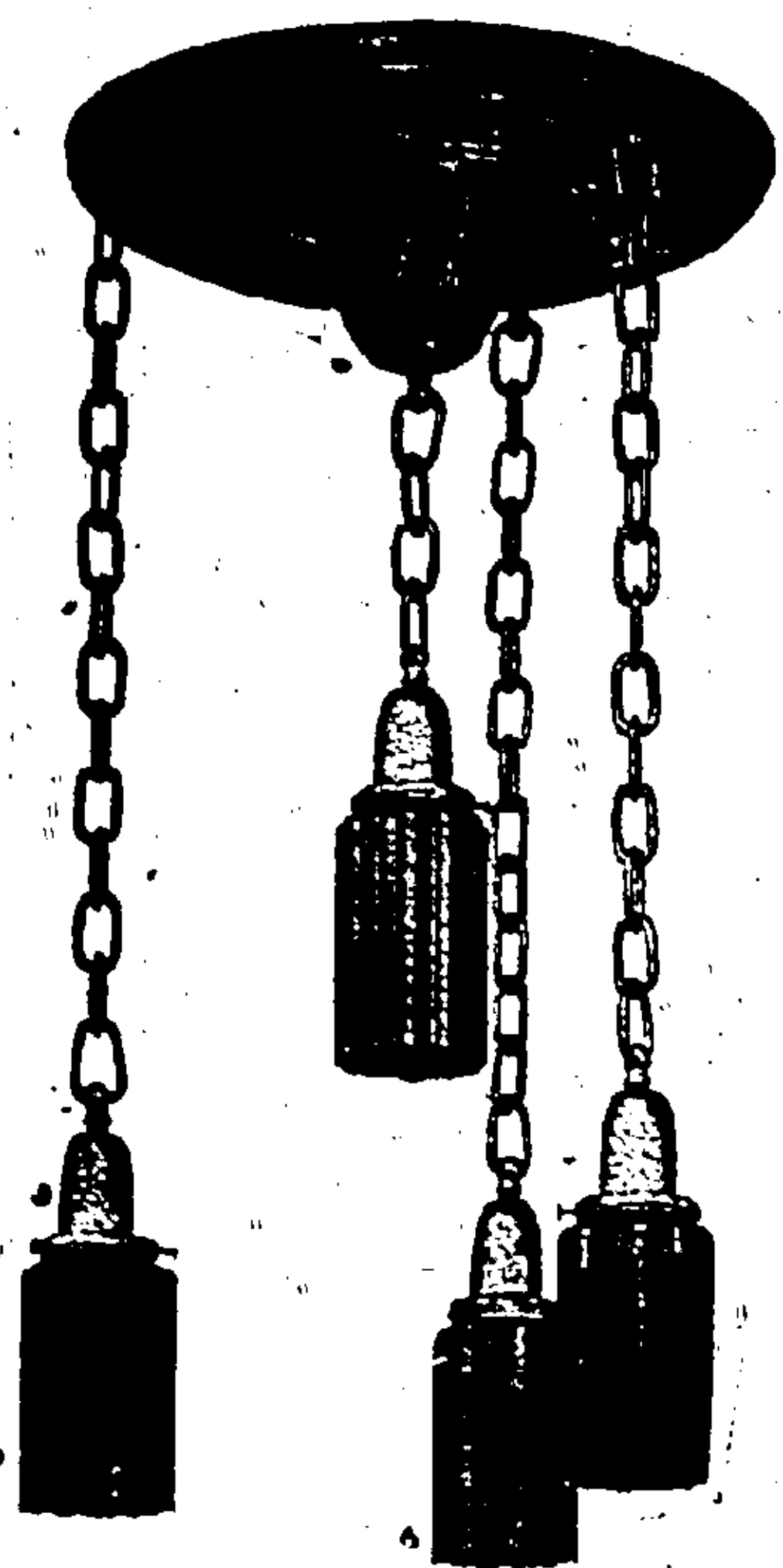
Thirty-two new poisons have been discovered by the recent munitions researches in the United States.

MUSTARD & CO.

REMTICO SUPPLIES

FOR TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE STATIONERY

Tel. No. 1186.



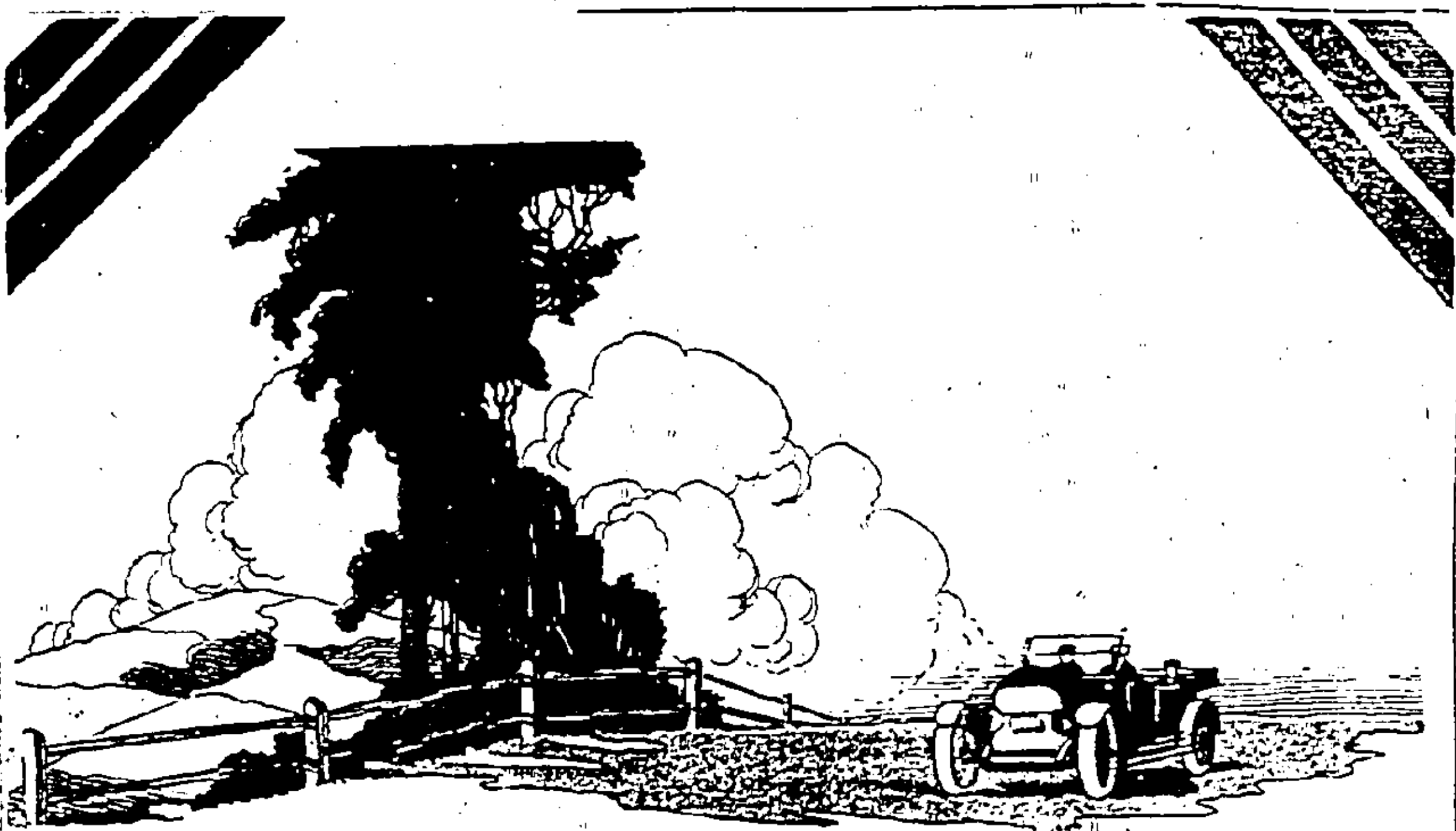
WE CAN BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME AND
MAKE NIGHT AS BRIGHT AS DAY.

WE CARRY STOCK OF BOWLS, SHADES,
TABLE LAMPS AND ELECTRICAL FITTINGS
TO SUIT ALL WHAT YOU DO NOT SEE
IN OUR SHOWROOMS, WE CAN HAVE
MADE UP TO YOUR SPECIFICATIONS.
BEING FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES WE
CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH THE GOODS AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

UNION ENGINEERING

CO., LTD.

Office & Showroom 13 Chater Road.



We expect shortly
shipments of the following
Cars and Motorcycles:—

**Sunbeam, Austin, Nash,
Eicar, Hupmobile, Ford.**

**A.J.S., Triumph, Royal Enfield,
Indian, Cleveland.**

We shall be pleased to supply
catalogues and quote prices.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Machinery Department.
25, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone 27.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship
"CITY OF SPOKANE"
having arrived from Seattle via
ports, on 8th inst. consignees are
hereby notified that their cargo
is being landed at their risk into
the Hazardous and or Extra-
Hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and
stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-
duce an Import permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports
& Exports, Hongkong before Bills
of Lading will be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged cargo is to be left in the
Godowns, where it will be
examined at 10 a.m. on 15th inst.,
by the Company's Surveyors.
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented
within 30 days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.
No claims will be recognized
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and cargo undelivered
on and after 15th inst. will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature immediately.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.
EMERGENCY FLEET
CORPORATION.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
Operating Agents.
5th floor, Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"EDMORE"
having arrived from Seattle
via ports, on January 9th,
consignees are hereby notified
that their cargo is being landed
at their risk into the Hazardous
and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at con-
signees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-
duce an Import permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports
& Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged cargo is to be left in the
Godowns where it will be
examined at 10 a.m. on January
16th, by the Company's Survey-
ors, Messrs. Goddard and
Douglas.

All claims must be presented
within thirty days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claims
will be recognized after the goods
have left the Godowns, and cargo
undelivered on and after Jan.
17th, will be subject to rent.
No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature immediately.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.
EMERGENCY FLEET
CORPORATION.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
Operating Agents.
5th floor, Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1920.

SINCERE'S SPRING SALE

Imported Goods
Native Manufactures, and other
cheap Lines.
Exceptional opportunities for all.
Rare Bargains.
Economise by Coming.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's
Steamer
"DEMODOCUS"

are hereby notified that the
Cargo will be discharged into
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will lie at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 12th
January.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the steamer's
Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 19th Jan.,
will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 2nd
February, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS
THE Company's Steamship
"IYO MARU,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon
as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given to
the contrary before Noon to-day.
Goods not cleared by the 20th
January, 1919, will be subject to
rent.

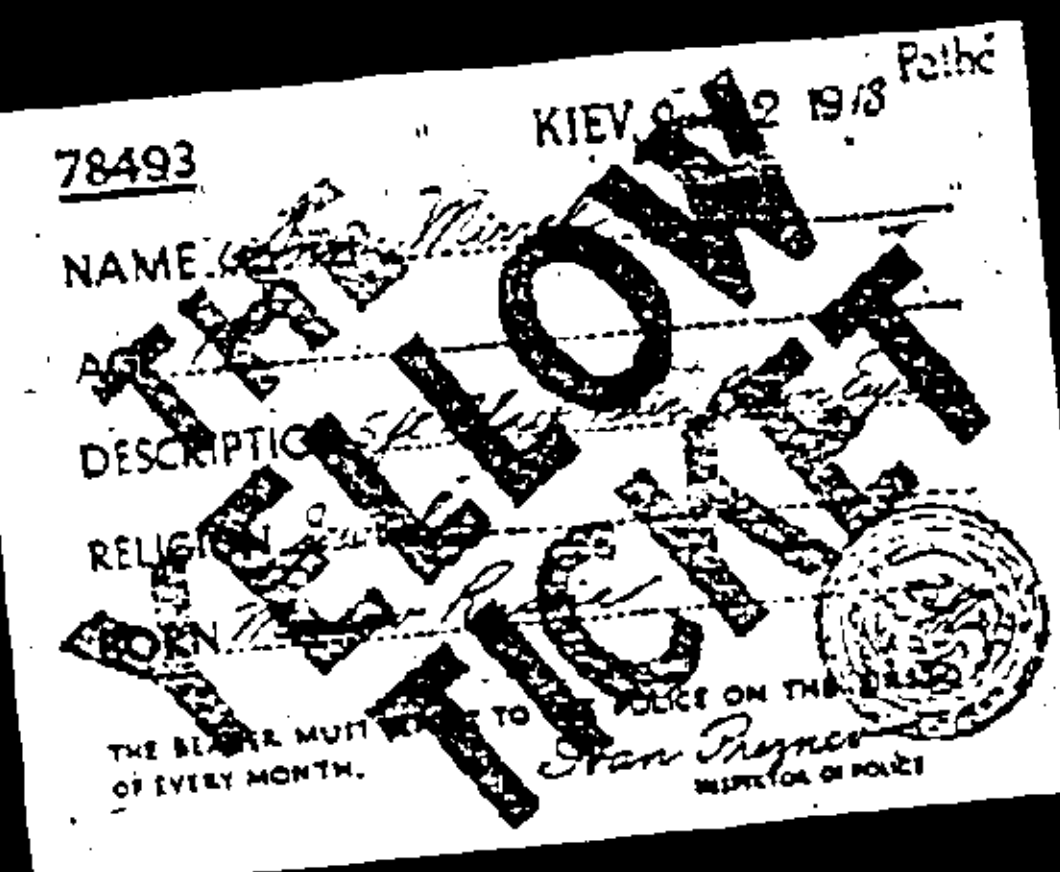
Damaged packages must be
left in the Godowns for examina-
tion by the Consignees and the
Co.'s representatives at an ap-
pointed hour on Tuesday &
Friday. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be re-
cognized. No claims will be re-
cognized after the goods have left
the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1919.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING NIGHT

OF

Beware of the Girl with



Satan's Passport!!

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	5/1
30 d/s	5/1 1/4
60 d/s	5/1 1/2
4 m/s	5/1 3/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	216 1/2
T/T Japan	194
T/T India	216 1/2
Demand, India	216 1/2
T/T San Francisco	95 1/2
& New York	248
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	10.70
Demand, Paris	10.70

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	5/3
4 m/s. D/P	5/3 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	5/3 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/3 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	97
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	11.10
6 m/s. France	11.22
Demand, Germany	95 1/2
Demand, New York	216 1/2
T/T Bombay	216 1/2
Demand, Bombay	216 1/2
T/T Calcutta	216 1/2
Demand, Calcutta	—

Demand, Manila ... 223
Demand, Singapore ... 216 1/2
On Haiphong ... Nom.
On Saigon ... Nom.
On Bangkok ... Nom.
Sovereign ... 2.50 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael ... 31.80
Bar Silver, per oz ... 82 1/2
forward ... 79 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
H'kong 50 cent pieces ... par.
" 10 " ... \$10 pm.
" 5 " ... \$65 pm.
Ganton coin ... 6 1/2 pm.

TIDE TABLE.

12th to 18th January, 1920.

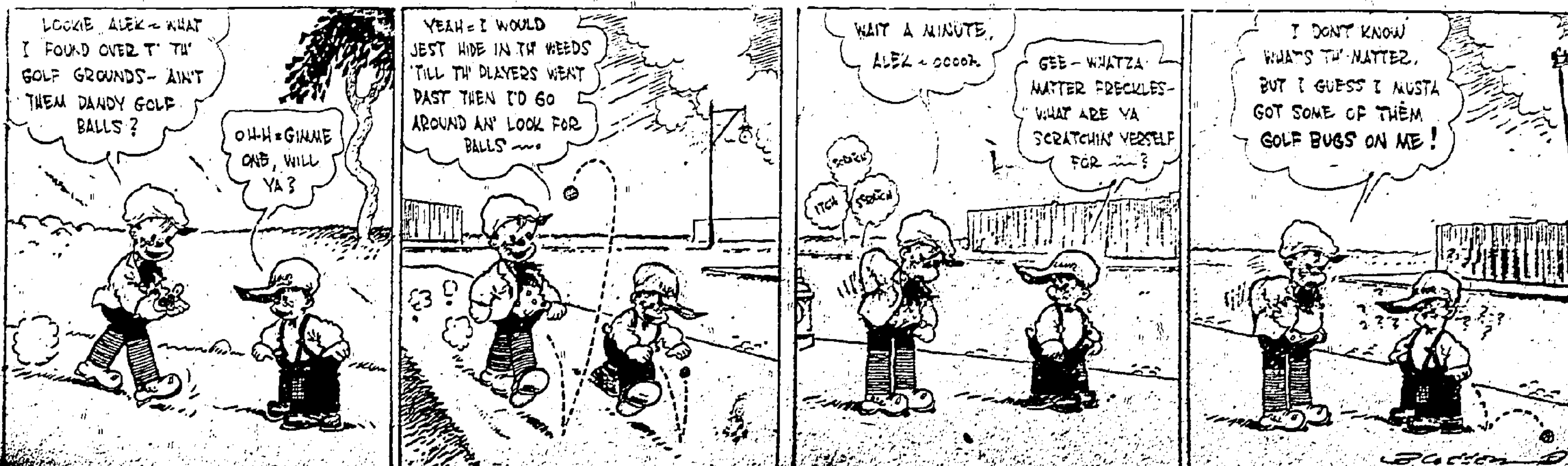
Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Jan	Mean Time	Mean Time	Jan	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 11	1 35	5 55	Mon. 11	1 35	5 55
Tues. 12	2 46	7 06	Tues. 12	2 46	7 06
Wed. 13	3 58	8 18	Wed. 13	3 58	8 18
Thurs. 14	4 14	9 34	Thurs. 14	4 14	9 34
Fri. 15	4 44	10 04	Fri. 15	4 44	10 04
Sat. 16	5 32	10 52	Sat. 16	5 32	10 52
Sun. 17	6 18	11 38	Sun. 17	6 18	11 38
Mon. 18	7 04	12 24	Mon. 18	7 04	12 24

m morning a afternoon.

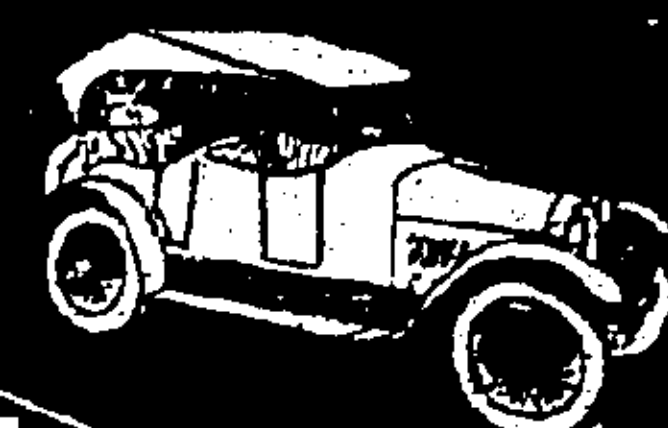
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

???

BY BLOSSER.



THE MERCURY CARACE CO.



AT YOUR SERVICE

QUALITY

Prominence Moderate Price
One reputation has been built up on
the above three essentials, and we
are constantly watching for improve-
ment in order to keep up good
services to our Patrons.
Add'l 19 & 61 Des Voeux Road.
Tel. 977



THE PAGE



DAINTY GOWNS FOR EVENING.



Designs of the Moment.

Most of the world will admit that Paris determines the fashion. It may modify it and we may elaborate upon the surface of the frock, but usually we are content to follow the line of greatest authority and least resistance and let Paris decide. But this year Paris has not decided. She came with both hands behind her back, a slim silhouette in one and a Camargo in the other, and asked us to choose. We did and we took both, so it is a matter for your individual decision whether your gown is cut on straight classic lines or with the more frivolous distended hip.

The sketch to the right suggests the thought that this dress is a compromise between the two, for the satin underskirt is straight, or nearly so, and the side drapery is bouffant enough for any one.

Made with a foundation of black satin, the skirt has a plain full overskirt of Chantilly lace accentuated at the hip line by means of cascaded side panels. The bodice is nothing more elaborate than tight-fitting folds of the satin held in place by narrow shoulder straps of the same.

The little touch that makes this dress individual is the bunch of ostrich tips caught at the right side. The original model was trimmed with tips of a brilliant Chinese blue, while a feather fan of the same colour was an integral part of the dress.

The sketch to the left is in the deep founce style so easily adaptable to many figures. Black lace, in three founces gathered full over a foundation of black satin, forms the skirt. Except for a cream chiffon yoke, the bodice consists of a surprise extending below the waistline at one side. The surprise is of black velvet brocade in dull red. Where it narrows to straps over the shoulders, black net hangs from the straps and is caught under loosely at the waist.

THE USEFUL DARK GOWN.

There is one excellent argument in favour of the present fashion of wearing rather dark-coloured dinner and theatre gowns. They may be worn so much oftener, not only because they are less perishable but because there are so many more occasions on which to wear dark than light dresses.

FANS AND JADE AS GIFTS.

If an ostrich fan is among the bridal gifts and one has any choice in its selection it is well to choose green, for it is effective with a black gown, so charming with white and gray, and even holds its own quite independently with tan and with copper. Jade earrings and a jade bangle are among the lucky talisman remembrances that might be presented to the bride, in whose personal happiness you are more concerned than in her problems of planning her trousseau.

THE PUFFED MANCHE.

Gradually and almost imperceptibly fashion is introducing the puffed sleeve. At present the puffs are so small and appear so rarely that we have not yet taken fright, but before very long we are likely to find ourselves wearing the manche which is bouffant to the elbow. Next to that perhaps, will be the leg of mutton sleeve, a hideous relic of the nineties which women wore in conjunction with small high-crowned hats. But let us hope that before that evil period has dawned we shall all have risen in protest. Let the pouf remain by all means, but let us bolt and bar the door to the "leg of mutton."

Flowers are used much more on the evening gowns to-day than they were a short time ago. A single flower was considered all that was necessary to bring a splash of vivid colouring into the gown. Now, however, it is far more as a trimming that they are employed. For instance, a row of giant blossoms—just flower-heads and nothing more—may outline the evening corsage, or quite a respectable sized nosegay of berries and blossoms combined in old-world colourings—those delicious faded tints of green, rose, *bleu ancien*, and lavender which Frenchwomen once wore and Langlois and Fragonard painted—is tucked into the belt. These latter flowers, of course, look best with the little pannier frocks in their lovely shot silks and satins, or in tissues which are rose or jade in one light, and silver, gold or bronze in another. The trails of satin buds or the festoons of flowers belong chiefly to the gowns which are all tulle illusion or gossamer net, and one wonders how many yards of these two the dressmaker of to-day contrives to put into the skirt of a single toilette.

THE POPULARITY OF LACE.

AN ECONOMIC REASON.

There is a concerted effort in business to bring laces to the fore, and any garment that can possibly be lace-trimmed is likely to be. It is vital to the industrial reconstruction of crippled France that lace should be reinstated, and it is no wonder that industry everywhere is putting forth every effort to stimulate interest. Fillet has been a tremendous success, but there are also many other lovely laces to be remembered. Baby Irish, for example, is the heir apparent of the lace kingdom, and much so-called Irish lace is made in France, just as Irish lace is also copied in the Orient. But no matter where laces are made, or in what kind of pattern, it is important to bring them back into favour. The arts, industries and fashions of lacedom must not perish. And what of the workers?

LOOKING SPRINGWARD.

The tendency to look ahead and buy wisely is noticed this season among all classes of women for with materials as high as they are now, one is apt to consider before buying. Silk undergarments have proven their worth and have established beyond a doubt that they are not exclusively a luxury, but the initial cost must not be overlooked, especially in view of the rising price of silk. There is also the rumour that we are going to revert to lingerie frocks for spring.

An interest in effective cotton fabrics is being felt by alert shoppers, and the big shops show spring cottons very early, giving their customers a glimpse of the lovely things that have been devised for the southlands. Every one knows how lovely cotton waives may be. In delicate colourings they are quite dainty enough for any one and make the most attractive sort of gowns, pajamas and combinations.

All-lace dresses are being worn; not only those of Chantilly, but of the many costly lace and nets suitable for dance, party and dinner frocks. While on the subject of such things, it is interesting to record that while a season of great gorgeousness in evening gowns has been anticipated a keener interest is manifested in simple frocks for more or less informal home entertaining.

COLOURED LINGERIE.

EMBROIDERED IN BLACK AND COLOURS.

We are threatened with coloured lingerie, but—coloured! I do not mean delicate undergarments made of palest pink or mauve muslin or crepe (writes Villiers of the *Daily Mail*), but similar garments made in such colours as emerald green, japonica, pink, bright purple, and cobalt blue! It sounds like a nightmare, but in reality such vivid colours as these are already appearing in the showrooms of the famous *lingeries*. And it seems—as though these crude colours were not startling enough—that the fashionable "underwear" of the future is to be embroidered in bizarre fashion in black and coloured washing silks, the designs taking the form of wildly impossible birds and beasts! I have seen a trousseau set, very complete and up to date, which was made of emerald green organdie muslin and daintily embroidered in black washing silk. The designs were rather Greek-frieze in outline, with wonderful interlaced letters to form the monograms and picot borders, the latter worked over in black silk. Very narrow black satin ribbons were run in: of lace there was none, and to give an effective, if rather alarming, finishing touch there was an immense nightdress case made of emerald green taffetas which was lavishly embroidered in black silks and white porcelain beads.

BLACK FOR THE BOUDOIR.

It is difficult to dissociate lace and chiffon from the boudoir cap. I have been shown several, however, which have quite departed from the traditional path. One was composed entirely of black sequins and jet beads, and the other of gold lace and many coloured beads woven into the design. They were most attractive but certainly lacked the restful air one looks for in boudoir fashions.

WADDLED PYJAMAS.

The new pyjamas—produced to meet the winter's cold and fireless bedrooms—are of wadded silk. They are made exactly on the lines of Japanese dressing gowns, and look most extraordinarily cosy and warm. But would they wash well, and are they hygienic?

SMALL HATS AND NEW FURS.



The long narrow animal scarf is much in favour in fur fashions this winter. The one of black fox shown in the sketch wraps comfortably around the throat, giving every possible protection from cold.

With this narrow, close-throated style of scarf, small hats, like the one shown, have been found by many women to be most becoming.

On new hats monkey fur appears as a constant favourite. It is particularly attractive when a close-fitting neckpiece and muff of the same fur are a part of the costume, as in the sketch.

This youthful hat, of quaint outline, is of brown satin crepe. Its only ornament is a monkey fur tail dropping over the slashed brim.



THE SUPPLE GIRL.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF DANCING ON THE HEALTH.

Anyone who watches the various movements of an operatic dancer notes how each and every muscle is brought into play, and understands something of the technique necessary to become skilled in the art, can have no doubts as to the physical benefits to be derived from practising operatic dancing. The breathing is improved, the chest developed, the abdominal muscles strengthened (which is particularly important in the case of women) and the whole body becomes delightfully supple as well as graceful in movement.

But for a pupil to derive every health benefit from her study of dancing it is necessary for the teacher to have a certain knowledge of anatomy and physiology, as in the case of Madame Helena Dolli, the sister of Sir Thomas Beecham, who, before going on stage, was a medical student for two years.

When at her School of Operatic Dancing, Madame Dolli explained how the exercises must vary for some pupils. Much jumping might be beneficial for one, but injurious to another. A girl who shows signs of faintness when doing some of the exercises may have a weak heart, and she is advised to consult a doctor.

It is a great mistake to teach a child to dance on the points of the toes before he or she has reached a certain age. If toe work is begun too soon, at an age when the bones are still very soft, the muscles of the toes get distorted and the knees bulge out, and these defects cannot be remedied later. The muscles of the calf and instep should be developed before any toe work is attempted.

"I think six or seven is a suitable age at which to begin to learn dancing. Then, as the child develops with certain exercises at the bar, the muscles are strengthened for toe work, for elevation, and for balance. On the Continent no pupil begins to learn toe-dancing before he or she is at least 10 years old."

Madame Dolli herself proves that dancing is physically beneficial. "I did not begin to learn dancing until I was 20, but then I was very supple, chiefly because I had ridden a great deal on horseback. A fall from a horse had caused an internal displacement, and made me delicate in health, so my doctor advised me to take up dancing. I dread to think what would have happened to me if I had not taken his advice."

OPERATIC VERSUS BALLROOM.

"Do you think that boys as well as girls should learn dancing?"

"Certainly, but they need not learn toe-dancing unless they intend to become professionals. A person who does not dance seldom has well-shaped legs. In the Italian Army operatic exercises are practised with most satisfactory results. The Bersaglieri, the famous regiment of sharpshooters, have attained their fleetness of foot—they move and run like lightning—chiefly through practising the various exercises that a dancer studies.

"Ballroom dancing is by no means so beneficial as the operatic form. Society ladies in Milan realise this, for they often have a course of lessons on ballet dancing, so as to become supple and graceful, though they have, of course, no intention of going on the stage."

"Do your pupils never get out of breath and want to rest?" I asked, as I watched the dancers doing one movement after another without any pause in between.

"An operatic dancer properly taught does not get out of breath," replied the premiere danseuse. "I myself never get out of breath. The breathing should be from below the diaphragm, as in the Italian method of teaching singing. The French manner of breathing from the chest is not so good."

BEAUTIFUL GOWN OF LACE.



A value of \$20,000 has been placed on this lace gown, which took Miss Mary Haldin seven years of continuous work to make at her home in Syria. It is of "Irish" lace and was one of the most valued pieces to be shown at the Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Lace at the Bush Terminal Sales Building in New York.

JOTTINGS.

THE ROMAN TOUCH.

A new style in evening frocks shows a complete contrast with the pannier one, for it is modelled on the Roman toga. It is, of course, sleeveless, and it must be made of soft falling materials, otherwise the draperies would lose their characteristic beauty.

PAINTED FANS.

Painted fans are very attractive when used by the right sort of woman—the woman with personality. Watteau pictures are still chief favourites for use in this connection, and the painted fan rarely needs any further adornment than a plain frame of mother of pearl or tortoiseshell.

FOR THOSE BEHIND.

For theatre wear every woman should be very careful in the choice of her hair ornament, and remember that anything sticking out too much will cause the unfortunate owner of the seat behind to spend the evening dodging the feather or the comb in order to see what is happening on the stage. It is a little thing to do, but it makes a very great difference to the enjoyment of the one behind.

FUSSY BABIES.

The day of extreme simplicity in children's fashions is past, and the small child presents a silhouette which is very nearly the counterpart of her mother. Usually she is a whirl of rills or petal founces, and it must be confessed that fussy outlines are in many cases more suitable to the baby figure than the severe ones they have discarded, especially when there is the "elfish" suggestion about the little one.

THE NEW BRIDAL VEIL.

A recent fashionable bride wore one of the most becoming arrangements of the bridal veil seen for a long while. The veil itself was of fine white tulle lightly embroidered at the border, and was kept in position by folds of silver tissue made in the fashion of a Russian head-dress, rising to a point in front. This "crown" effect is very becoming to every type of face and is much easier to manipulate than the wreath.

RAFFIA HANDBAGS.

Very attractive are the new raffia handbags with fringes and lined with silk or cretonne to make them sufficiently strong to withstand the weight of their contents. So simple a matter is their weaving that these can be wrought by the amateur after a single lesson, the method of joining on the lengths of bast and keeping all even and neat representing the sole difficulty. Indeed, raffia work, it may be safely predicted, is by reason of its simplicity, effectiveness, and economy, likely to eclipse even the knitted jumper in its bid for popularity.

A SOCIAL WORKER.



Lady Beatty, wife of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet who has begun a campaign to raise a fund for the building of a maternity home for the wives of British sailors.

NOTICES.

YOUR TELEPHONE!

THE OPERATORS AT CENTRAL ARE READY TO SUPPLY YOU WITH QUICK SERVICE: HELP THEM AND YOURSELF BY OBSERVING THE FOLLOWING SIMPLE RULES—

WHEN CALLING, SPEAK SLOWLY AND DISTINCTLY WHEN GIVING YOUR NUMBERS TO THE OPERATORS.

EMPHASIZE THE FIVES AND THE NINES WHEN ANSWERING. ANSWER PROMPTLY AND SAY WHO YOU ARE.

DON'T LET YOUR COOLIE ANSWER FOR YOU.

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CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI. The Steamship "NANKING" having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified, to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods from ship's side or Co's lighter into which all the cargo is being landed.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at once and cargo remaining on board or in lighter on and/or after Friday, 16th Jan. 1920 will be subject to landing charges. Cargo undelivered on and/or after Monday, 19th Jan. 1920 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods will be landed into the Co's Godown, where it will be examined on Monday, 19th Jan. 1920 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship's tackle, Co's lighters and/or Godown.

All claims must be presented within 1 month from ship's arrival otherwise they shall not be recognised.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER, Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "WAWALONA" having arrived from Portland Ore via ports, on January 9th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on January 14th by the company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after January 17th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. Operating Agents.

5th floor, Hotel Mansions, Hongkong, 8th January, 1920.

NOTICE.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

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